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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-93-162  
Tuesday  
24 August 1993

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-162

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24 August 1993

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**ANC's Mandela Reports New Angola Initiative**

*MB2408083693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0809  
GMT 24 Aug 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela announced on Tuesday a new African initiative to forge peace in strife-torn Angola.

Thousands of Angolans have lost their lives in a civil war involving the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-led Angola Government and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement.

Mr Mandela announced this at a transport policy indaba [meeting] in Johannesburg. He and two other African leaders had penned a joint letter to Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi, urging them to attend the peace summit in Rabat, Morocco. Mr Mandela said he, Moroccan King Hassan and Ivory Coast President Houphouet-Boigny had sent the letter.

"We want peace to reign, not only in South Africa but in the entire region. Based on this commitment, I have been deeply moved by the tragic events taking place in Angola.

"It is now possible to report that King Hassan of Morocco, President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and I have written a letter inviting President dos Santos of Angola and Dr Jonas Savimbi of UNITA to meet together with the three of us in Rabat."

"We have launched this initiative in the earnest desire to help bring peace to Angola."

Mr Mandela's announcement came during his address to the National Transport Policy Forum, which is being held to deal with the formulation of a co-ordinated transport policy for the industry. Mr Mandela officially opened the conference which ends on Thursday.

**OAU To Send Electoral Observers to CAR, Togo**

*EA2108212393 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in  
English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 21 Aug 93*

[Text] The OAU has decided to dispatch observer teams to elections which will take place this month in Togo and the Central African Republic. According to a press release for the OAU, the observer group to the Central African Republic, where presidential elections will take place tomorrow [22 August], will be led by Mr. Emanuel (Mendume Inzai), ambassador of Gabon. The elections in Togo due to take place next week will be observed by an OAU team comprising the ambassador of Algeria, Mr. (Benjam Ama).

**New Customs Union Committee To Revamp Member Relations**

*MB1808124593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1108  
GMT 18 Aug 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 18 SAPA—The Southern African Customs Union [SACU] has appointed a committee to revamp relations between its members and investigate links with other regional trade bodies.

The creation of the joint technical group followed a meeting between finance and economic ministers of the five member states South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia in the Swazi capital Mbabane Tuesday.

In a statement released Wednesday, South Africa's Department of Trade and Industry said the technical group would begin meeting in Pretoria next week to tackle issues of "mutual concern".

The committee would deliberate on the various options available for wider southern Africa cooperation including possible relations with the Southern African Development Community and the larger South and east African Preferential Trade Area.

It would look at improving various mechanisms within the SACU agreement and the controversial revenue-sharing formula.

The three South African task groups investigating industrial strategies for the textile and clothing, motor and electronic industries would be drawn into the discussions as well.

In addition, the committee would focus on South Africa's draft offer to the world trade liberalisation body, the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.

Pretoria's board on trade and tariffs would liaise with the committee which is to also investigate fraud and evasion of obligations under the SACU agreement.



## Central African Republic

### Presidential Candidate Returns From Exile for Election

AB1608143093 Paris AFP in English 1403 GMT 16 Aug 93

[Text] Bangui, Aug 16 (AFP)—General Francois Bozize, one of eight presidential candidates in the Central African Republic, has returned from exile a week ahead of the poll, his aides said Monday. Bozize, who is standing as an independent after two years in jail and nine in exile, was to make a first radio broadcast Monday [16 August] following his return on Sunday [15 August], the aides said.

Among other candidates in the August 22 poll are outgoing military ruler Andre Kolingba, David Dacko, twice overthrown as head of state, Prime Minister Enoch Derant-Lakoue and opposition leaders Abel Goumba and Ange-Felix Patasse. Parliamentary elections are to be held the same day and a second round of voting will take place two weeks after first round results are published. Polling last October was called off because of irregularities.

## Chad

### Correction to MDD Accepts Proposal

AB2008140593

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "MDD Accepts Proposal To Begin Peace Negotiations," published in the 20 August Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT on page 2:

Please make MDD chairman's name throughout item read: Moussa Medella Mahamati Seid (correcting spelling of last name "Seid")

## Zaire

### Cabinet Discusses UN Mission, Arms Seizures, Radio, TV

LD2108155693 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1900 GMT 20 Aug 93

[Excerpts] A cabinet meeting was held at the Cabinet Office today, 20 August, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Faustin Birindwa, head of the government. Here is a report by Ngongo Luwowa, spokesman of the transitional executive, minister of communications and the press.

[Begin Luwono recording] The government of broad national union and public salvation held its weekly meeting at the Cabinet Office today under the chairmanship of Faustin Birindwa, prime minister and head of the government. [passage omitted]

Tackling the first item on the agenda, the cabinet followed attentively the picture presented by the deputy prime minister in charge of the interior and customary affairs on the general state of the territory. On this subject, the deputy prime minister informed the cabinet about the general calm prevailing throughout the republic, despite certain isolated actions registered here and there across the country. One such example is the seizure in Goma of a sizeable consignment of military weapons and ammunition. The main perpetrators of this crime are currently in the hands of the law.

The deputy prime minister also informed the government of the seizure, this time in Boma in lower Zaire, of crates of military weapons and ammunition, on which the importers had marked Diocese of Boma in order to distract the attention of the special services. [passage omitted]

The minister of external relations informed the cabinet about the forthcoming arrival in Kinshasa of a UN humanitarian mission led by [name indistinct]. The arrival of this mission follows a request from Lakhdar Ibrahim [special UN envoy for Zaire] to the head of state, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, who had no objection to this mission being sent as long as its role consists in taking stock, together with the Zairean Government, of the needs which have arisen from the consequences of the regretful ethnic conflicts in Shaba and northern Kivu. The United Nations thus proposes to help these people, who are the victims of intolerance and tribal hatred. [passage omitted] The minister of communications and the press informed the cabinet about the implementation of the government decision to adjust the advertising tariffs on radio and television with a view to allowing the Zairian Radio and Television Office [OZRT] to meet part of its operational expenses, which have become increasingly heavy. The new tariff came into effect on Monday 16 August. It is worth pointing out that broadcasts of a social nature are not affected by this adjustment. This applies particularly to obituary announcements, which will continue to be charged at the old rate.

The minister of communications and press reminded the cabinet of the commitment made by the government of broad national union and public salvation to open up the official media to all political trends, so long as they display strict respect for established institutions as well as the laws of the Republic and the basic rules of propriety. Radio and television must not be used to trade insults or to incite hatred and violence, nor must they be used by certain fellow citizens to practice their art of damaging the honor and dignity of people with responsibility for running the institutions of the Republic. Public opinion should realize that nowhere in the world, even in countries with ancient democratic traditions, have the state radio and television stations given their microphones and cameras over to people who preach hatred, division, or civil disobedience, or who challenge established authority. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Kenya

### Police Open Fire on Muslim Demonstrators in Mandera

EA2308115193 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English  
23 Aug 93 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Scores of people were injured when police opened fire during a demonstration in Mandera town [northeastern Kenya] over the alleged desecration of the Koran by a Christian sect. The Mandera East MP, Abdullahi Shaykh Ahmed (PICK) [Party for Independent Candidates of Kenya], was later arrested, at about 11 AM, and released at 4.15 PM.

The demonstrators-police clash occurred in the morning when hundreds of Muslim faithful gathered to march to the district commissioner's residence. The protesters waved placards condemning the Christian sect and defied a police order to disperse. Scores of people were injured when the security personnel confronted the demonstrators with tear gas and gunshots between 7 and 10 AM.

Mr Ahmed said some of the demonstrators retreated but returned armed with clubs and stones which they threw at vehicles, targeting United Nations' cars. An eyewitness said one person sustained a bullet wound while two others were knocked down by speeding vehicles. The Mandera town imam, Shaykh Abbas, said many UN vehicles were damaged.

Other demonstrators looted the American Baptist Church residence at Bula Mpya next to the National Cereals and Produce Board depot. They defied an order by the Mandera police boss, Mr. Muchanga, to stay indoors and went to the Catholic community church where they stoned worshippers.

The MP [Ahmed] last Thursday [19 August] warned Christian organisations in the area against provocative activities. The MP's warning was issued at a baraza [public meeting] attended by the north eastern PC [provincial commissioner], Mr Peter Kiilu.

Yesterday, Mr Ahmed claimed that he had seen scores of people injured during the morning shootout. He criticised the Mandera district security committee for what he described as "a breach of freedom of expression". Mr Ahmed later blamed the KANU [Kenya African National Union] candidate who he beat during last year's general election for his arrest. He claimed five children below 10 were among 36 people arrested. [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### Ali Mahdi Delivers Anniversary Speech

EA2108210493 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali  
Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 20 Aug 93

[Text] Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the interim president of the Republic of Somalia, addressing the nation through the

national media, said "it is an honor for me to speak warmly and happily to the Somali people on the occasion of 18 August, which is the day I was sworn in as the interim president of Somalia for a two-year period following the 1 July 1991 Djibouti Agreement, which six of the Somali fronts signed.

The president, addressing the nation through the media, said that his two years at the head of the interim government ended on 18 August, and said that during this period we have witnessed historical events that will remain in the history of Somalia for many years to come.

Ali Mahdi said that many events have taken place during the 730 days of the existence of the interim government, which was endorsed by six fronts: the United Somali Congress, the Somali Salvation Democratic Front, the Somali Democratic Movement, the Somali Patriotic Movement, the Somali Democratic Alliance, the United Somali Salvation.

The president of the Republic of Somalia, Ali Mahdi Mohamed, added that after the historical people's uprising wrested power from the government of dictator Siad Barre, a lawful government, which a majority of the Somali people supported, was established and an interim administration was formed, which has now completed its two-year term.

In its first session, the interim government resolved several points which included creating several priority programs to appeal to the people of the world at large to help Somalia out of the crisis prevailing at that time. These problems were: the shortages of food, medicine and electricity; the damage to schools; lack of fuel; low production, and other issues.

Ali Mahdi added that the government's effort was crippled following the war waged against it starting on 17 November 1991 by a selfish and power-hungry lot claiming to belong to the United Somali Congress, whose sole objective was to reintroduce dictatorship in the country, from which we liberated the people.

Thus the major Xamar [Mogadishu] war commenced, which led to the wanton destruction of life and property unprecedented in history, incomparable with the extent of destruction during the five-month period.

In his address, Ali Mahdi mentioned that a meeting of the interim Somali cabinet resolved to take the following action in view of the war:

- to wage a fierce war against the selfish and power-hungry group, since they declared their aim of deposing the lawful government which existed in the country;
- to direct all national resources towards the defense of the Somali nation;
- to recognize Aidid and his supporters as the only group opposed to the interests and nationhood of Somalia.

The president of the Republic of Somali, Ali Mahdi Mohamed, said that the war waged against the government completely halted all efforts by the interim administration to implement any meaningful program and development. During the war many innocent people lost their lives and property worth millions of dollars was destroyed.

During the great Xamar war, 70 percent of the expenditures of the defense budget was paid by the general public, which cherishes the dignity and unity of Somalia. He added that as a result of the war, we inherited thousands of orphans and disabled people. The president said that Somali people greatly respect and honor those who financed the war.

Mahdi added that after evaluating the war and how it has affected the country at large and how the nation was sinking into total anarchy, the government appealed on 17 December 1991 to the United Nations for a peace-keeping force. Answering the appeal, the United Nations dispatched to Somali a special envoy of the secretary general of the United Nations, James Jonah. This led to the cease-fire in March 1992.

Ali Mahdi Mohamed further added that in order to completely implement the cease-fire, the government sent a delegation to New York from 11 to 14 February 1992. The government succeeded in achieving the total cease-fire on the basis of the six-point program which the delegation placed before the secretary general of the United Nations, which the government saw as the interests of the general public of Somalia, which were:

- to implement a total cease-fire in the whole country;
- to rush emergency food assistance to the country as many people were dying of starvation;
- to dispatch a force to ensure peace in the country and disarm all those having weapons;
- to hold a national congress in which all the Somalis would be represented;
- to form and establish a Somali peacekeeping force; and
- to form a broadbased national government.

The president of the Republic of Somalia added that the efforts to unify the Somali people and create peace commenced with various meetings. The unifying program started on 12 August 1992, spearheaded by the

peaceful visits to Bboossaso, Garbahaarey, and Cabud-waaq, which aimed at searching and bringing together the Somali communities in which friction had destroyed unity.

The president added that during the search for unity, we were able to achieve the consensus of 11 fronts that exists in the country today. Ali Mahdi Mohamed also said that the international organizations and the governments that have played a historic role in aiding Somalia have been many, including the United Nations, the U.S. Government, and Dr. Butrus-Ghali, the UN secretary general, who personally strove to find a solution to the crisis in Somalia.

The president also said that the decision by the former U.S. President to send 30,000 U.S. troops opened the door. Ali Mahdi continued, saying that the forces that came to Somalia were led by UNOSOM-I [United Nations Operation in Somalia-I], whose work continued from June to November 1992. This was followed by the United Nations Task Force, which also continued from November 1992 to May. On 4 May, UNOSOM-II officially took over the work and program in Somalia, and will remain in Somalia for two years.

Ali Mahdi Mohamed told the Somali people at large that the six-point plan that he earlier had called for had taken root in the country and most points had been implemented. Total implementation is now at an advanced stage, he said. He added that the interim government will continue to strive and struggle hard to succeed in ensuring that tangible programs to save the Somali people are carried out with the ultimate objective of the dignity and nationhood of Somalia.

The president congratulated all peace-loving Somalis who openly strove to save Somalia from total destruction, and also congratulated the international forces headed by UNOSOM-II.

Ali Mahdi Mohamed finally pledged to conclude all the planned programs that the government intended to implement. At the same time he said that he is prepared to go all out to defend the Somali nation against any opinion or any groups opposed to the interests of the Somali nation.

The president said he will continue with the presidency until the national assembly is formed in the country in the very near future. He concluded by sending condolences to UNOSOM troops and the Somali people who have died in the ongoing search for peace and stability in Somalia. He advised those misguided elements who provoked the current chaos and hardship in the country to come to their senses.



### 3d Draft Constitution on Electing President Unveiled

MB2408093493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0750  
GMT 24 Aug 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—The third draft interim constitution unveiled at democracy talks on Tuesday proposes a president and deputy or vice president chosen from two political parties to play a unifying role during South Africa's transitional period.

The draft constitution further proposes that the president, after being elected, withdraw from the hurly burly of parliament "to play a unifying role at a time when national reconciliation is likely to be a high priority".

"If the president withdraws from parliament a prime minister could provide the link between parliament and the executive," the draft adds.

However, the Technical Committee of experts responsible for the third draft points out that the section on executive power during the transitional period is still only provisional, and calls on the Negotiating Council to take decisions.

It adds that certain "undetermined or unresolved" matters, issues such as the powers, functions and duties of regions, have been referred to the 12-person planning committee and therefore the third draft does not address them in any significant manner.

The planning committee has initiated a flurry of bilateral and multilateral meetings this week in a bid to resolve outstanding constitutional issues.

The third draft also deals with a suggestion from the Negotiating Council that cabinet ministers need not be appointed from amongst the members of parliament, and that if MPs are appointed as ministers "they should resign their seats".

"This would bring about a clear separation of powers between the legislation (sic) and the executive, but could make ministers less accountable than they would be if they were to remain or become members of parliament answerable to it," the draft says.

It adds that a prime minister, if the concept is adopted, would be the principal representative of the government in ordinary parliamentary business and would be accountable to parliament in that capacity.

The Technical Committee points out that a deputy or vice president, they don't indicate their preference of title, "could alleviate the heavy responsibilities of the president".

"A deputy president/vice president could be elected on the basis of majority support or on the basis that he or she should come from a party other than the president's party.

"If chosen from a party other than the president's party, he or she may play a unifying role during the transitional period, provided that the respective powers and functions of the president and the deputy president/vice president are structured in such a way as to avoid conflict."

The Technical Committee refers to an objection to creating such an office that it could have an impact on the question of succession should it ever arise as an issue.

"That difficulty could be addressed by a provision that the deputy president/vice president will act for the president during his or her absence, but will not necessarily succeed to the office of president if it should become vacant," the committee says.

"That vacancy could be filled by a new election in the national assembly (lower house in parliament)."

The draft interim constitution, which is contained in the eleventh report of the Technical Committee, says a "possible" procedure for an indirect election of the president, as favoured by a majority of participants at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park, "would be for the members of the national assembly to elect one of their number as the president".

"Having being elected, the president would become both head of state and head of government.

"The president would then withdraw from the national assembly, and be replaced by a member chosen from the relevant party list."

The technical says that such a withdrawal by the president from active politics would serve two purposes:

- it would enable the president to avoid the hurly burly of parliament, and to play a much-needed unifying role in the country; and

- it would free the president to attend to the executive affairs of state outside of parliament, and to perform the ceremonial functions that go with the office of president.

The third draft of the constitution for the transitional period deals for the first time with executive powers.

Not all the sections necessary for a completed interim constitution have yet been spelt out by the Technical Committee of specialists, but their manner of working is to flesh out the constitution with each new draft.

The committee, "for the purpose of facilitating the debate in the negotiating council", makes the assumption that the interim constitution should make provision for proportional representation in the cabinet.

The committee concedes though that such a step raises a number of issues concerning the way in which appointments should be made to the cabinet and the way in which it should function.



The committee considered a number of different structures and they deal with them in the third draft.

"Common to all of them is that the constitution provides that all parties with five per cent or more of the (proposed 400) seats in the national assembly are entitled, but are not obliged to accept, positions in the cabinet in proportion to the seats held by them in the national assembly.

"The threshold is, however, an issue that should be debated in the Negotiating Council."

It adds that the question as to how the cabinet should be composed and portfolios allocated is a political issue.

The third draft, again for the purpose of facilitating debate, has formulated examples of possible structures.

Two of the four examples are:

- the president appoints the members of the cabinet, allocating portfolios proportionally to the parties entitled to participate in the cabinet. The president is required to secure the agreement of the deputy president or the leaders of the participating parties on the way in which the appointments are to be made and portfolios allocated;

- the president consults with the leaders of the parties entitled to seats in the cabinet in regard to the composition of the cabinet, and then appoints a prime minister and other members of the cabinet. The president allocates portfolios on the basis of proportionality to those parties that choose to participate in the cabinet, after taking into account the views expressed by the leaders with whom consultations have been held.

The third draft also deals with the various ways decisions could be taken in the cabinet including: decisions which have the support of the majority of the cabinet; decisions which have the support of a specified majority of the cabinet; and decisions which are supported unanimously or by "particular groups" in the cabinet.

"The way in which decisions are to be taken could be prescribed in the constitution, or could be left to be formulated as part of the policy guidelines accepted by cabinet members when they join the cabinet, or determined by them after the cabinet has been composed.

"To enable us to finalise the preliminary text dealing with the executive we need instructions from the Negotiating Council on the issues raised in this report," the Technical Committee emphasised.

#### **Latin American Reportage on De Klerk Visit**

WA2408144893

For Latin American reportage on the week-long visit by South African President F.W. de Klerk to Uruguay,

Paraguay, Chile, and Argentina, see the 24 August and subsequent issues of the Latin America DAILY REPORT.

#### **National Party Replies to Mandela Charges on Violence**

MB2308164893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1644 GMT 23 Aug 93

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 23 SAPA—The National Party [NP] has condemned African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela's statement that the government has neither the will nor the desire to end the country's violence. Mr Mandela was reacting to Sunday's killing of 12 people at a hostel at the Germiston factory, Scaw Metals. NP spokesman Mathinus van Schalkwyk said Mr Mandela should look truth in the eye and take up the role which the Goldstone Commission repeatedly found the ANC to have in stopping the violence. "Even when Mr Mandela and the ANC have not wished to take strong stands against violence, the government has deployed security forces, notwithstanding ANC objections, as it did in Thokoza only weeks ago," said Mr Van Schalkwyk. "The truth is rather that it is the ANC that is responsible for a good deal of the violence in South Africa. In some cases senior ANC members have even admitted, under pressure, that so-called self-defence units have been involved in violence."

#### **Mandela Addresses Transport Policy Forum, Urges Peace**

MB2408101293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0922 GMT 24 Aug 93

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday issued one of his strongest calls for peace, saying violence could never build democracy in South Africa.

Opening the National Transport Policy Forum in Johannesburg, the ANC president added that all South Africans had the responsibility to forge a peaceful climate.

"All forms of violence, be they politically orchestrated or not, including the killings in the taxi industry, must come to a halt. The future of our country, the destiny of the entire nation, black and white, is inextricably tied to peace and democracy."

Saying that about 60,000 lives had been lost since 1984, Mr Mandela stressed it was insufficient for political organisations to blame each other.

"We blame each other every day for the violence, but after that we still have to talk to each other. Violence can never build our country. The ANC will never defeat Inkatha—Inkatha will never defeat the ANC. There are many in Inkatha who want peace, there are also many in the security forces who want peace. Let us bury the past. What is past is past. Let us hold each other to forge peace. The whole world is with us," he added.

However, the issue of law enforcement and a credible police force were essential for ending the violence.

"In the recent weeks, thousands of police and Army personnel have been deployed in the East Rand townships. To be effective, one would have thought it would be considered important that at the very least, black police should be visible when the security forces go into a black area. Common sense should dictate this. What would have happened in Ventersdorp (Eugene Terreblanche's base) if black police were deployed to deal with the ultra-rightwing who tried to disrupt the De Klerk meeting?" asked Mr Mandela.

"It is true to say that security forces regard the people in black communities as the enemy, not human beings to be protected, but people who must be controlled with severe force."

Mr Mandela also briefly touched on the Motsuenyane commission report on human rights abuses in ANC camps abroad.

"The Motsuenyane report has made a devastating attack on the ANC for the abuses in our camps while in exile. We have come out in the open about it. We have taken South Africa and whole world into our confidence. We have nothing to hide."

This, he continued, was unlike the government, which had consistently hidden reports about abuses by the security forces to the extent where State President F. W. de Klerk, he alleged, had suppressed a recent report on the activities of military intelligence.

"I personally, have asked for this report, but Mr de Klerk has refused to let me see it," he charged.

Turning to the Transport Industry, Mr Mandela pointed out severe anomalies in government policy towards minibuses, on the one hand, and trains and buses, on the other.

"In general, this government has chosen to see the minibus taxi industry as a menace rather than fulfilling an essential service. The taxi industry today serves about six million people daily, while buses and trains together carry 600,000 daily. Yet the government provides an annual subsidy of R[and]1.2 billion for trains and R500 million for buses, while the taxi industry receives no subsidy at all."

The taxi industry's major problems had to be resolved to clear the air among all participants, said Mr Mandela.

#### **Mandela: ANC Taking Motsuenyane Report 'Very Seriously'**

*MB2308182393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1750 GMT 23 Aug 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 23 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] was taking "very seriously"

the report and recommendations made by the Motsuenyane Commission on human rights abuses in former ANC detention camps, the organisation's President Nelson Mandela stressed on Monday. Asked how the ANC would act on the findings of the report, Mr Mandela said he would not like to anticipate the decision of the ANC's National Executive Committee which would meet on the issue at the weekend.

Asked how he personally felt about the findings, he replied: "It's premature for me to tell you how I feel, except we have taken the first important step of taking the public into confidence as to what the commission has recommended."

Mr Mandela was speaking to SAPA at the Sandton Sun Hotel, north of Johannesburg, where he was meeting European Commission Vice-President Sir Leon Brittan on Monday night.

The Motsuenyane Commission released its report on Monday, making wide-ranging recommendations including compensation and a public apology by the ANC to the victims.

#### **COSATU Officials To Stand on ANC Election Ticket**

*MB2308122893 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Aug 93 p 3*

[Report by Erica Jankowitz]

[Text] COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] list of office bearers and union officials to stand on an ANC [African National Congress] ticket in next year's election will be made known after a special congress on September 12.

However, reliable union sources have released several names which will appear on the list, expected to number between 20 and 30.

Once the names have been submitted from the various affiliates, a "committee of six" will vet them to ascertain whether they can be released from their present positions.

NUM [National Union of Mineworkers] president James Motlatsi is to chair the influential committee, which also includes:

—Southern African Clothing and Textile Workers' Union (SACTWU) Deputy General Secretary Ebrahim Patel;

—Chemical Workers' Industrial Union Assistant General Secretary Musi Buthelezi;

—National Union of Metalworkers of SA (NUMSA) President Mthuthuzeli Tom; and

—COSATU President John Gomo and treasurer Ronald Mofokeng.

Among the more obvious candidates are COSATU General Secretary Jay Naidoo and his assistant Sam Shilowa. Speculation on their successors abounds as the loss of these two high-profile, experienced officials will leave a significant gap.

Others are NUMSA General Secretary Moses Mayekiso and National Education Officer Alec Erwin. Mayekiso's role has been more that of figurehead, with his outside interests tending to dominate his time.

The NUM's Marcel Golding, who has missed the post of general secretary twice, will also be on the election list, as will his SA Municipal Workers' Union counterpart, John Ernstzen, an obvious choice.

Another general secretary likely to vacate his position for a political post is SACTWU's Johnny Copelyn.

COSATU spokesman Niel Coleman refused to comment except to say the disclosure of names was premature as discussions had not yet been completed. An elections committee, consisting of Naidoo, Shilowa, Golding and COSATU vice-president Chris Dlamini, would only report to the executive next month.

Dlamini, another likely candidate, was not re-elected to the position of president of the Food and Allied Workers' Union earlier this year.

Coleman said replacement of potential candidates was a major part of the debate taking place in the elections committee.

Whether all submitted names would be released from their current posts would be discussed and recommendations made to COSATU's executive. Leadership gaps would be assessed and potential replacements prepared and trained for their new posts.

He said those moving into the constituent assembly would be assessed as to which roles they would play based on their areas of specialisation.

Coleman pointed out affiliates had not only suggested candidates from their own unions, but also from COSATU's regional and national structures. Once the list had been finalised by the executive at a meeting on September 3, it would go before the special congress for ratification.

Recommendations would be made to the ANC for endorsement by the alliance.

#### **ANC's Gwala Warns of Civil War if Elections Postponed**

*MB2408140693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2057 GMT 23 Aug 93*

[Text] Cape Town Aug 23 SAPA—South Africans should prepare for civil war if next year's general election is postponed, African National Congress [ANC] Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala said on Monday.

Addressing students at the University of the Western Cape in Bellville, Mr Gwala was reported by SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news as saying if elections were postponed the ANC would be forced to seize power and South Africans should be trained to use guns in preparation for this war.

Referring to a statement by Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, that Zulus would fight against an ANC government, Mr Gwala said the ANC should be prepared to do battle.

He said right-wing leaders such the Afrikaner Volksfront's [Afrikaner National Front] Gen Constand Viljoen and Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche should also be taken seriously.

#### **Ramaphosa on Plan To Address ANC 'Weaknesses'**

*MB2408120493 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Aug 93 p 15*

[Report on an interview with Cyril Ramaphosa, African National Congress, ANC, secretary general, by political correspondent Esther Waugh]

[Text] It is accepted that the ANC faced a mammoth task when it was unexpectedly unbanned in 1990—the organisation had to establish itself internally, from scratch—but still there has been growing criticism of its inefficiency.

Responding to these criticisms, ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa headed up a task force charged with developing a comprehensive action plan for the crucial years to come. The result is a 10-point plan, to be implemented almost immediately. The plan deals with the pre- and post-election periods.

The ANC planners revisited the reasons for establishing the organisation 81 years ago—to fight for the dismantling of apartheid and the installation of a non-racial democracy in South Africa.

The new 10-point plan plots a number of scenarios for the transition. The first assumes the successful conclusion of the World Trade Centre talks, the establishment of a Transitional Executive Council, an Interim Government of National Unity, leading to a Government of National Unity and Reconciliation.

The second scenario considers the possibility of civil war. Ramaphosa was reluctant to divulge details, but said: "We had to look at what would happen to the country and how the ANC should be positioned."

The third scenario looks at the situation in the event of a coup d'etat.

The ANC was confident that it was ready for any of these eventualities, Ramaphosa said, adding that he believed civil war or a coup d'etat were "slim" possibilities.



"The forces that may fan a civil war warrant some attention now. But they are not strong enough to sustain a civil war or a coup d'etat. As a result of our good strategic planning, we are prepared for it."

In a frank assessment of the ANC's weaknesses and strengths, the organisation found its weaknesses far out-weighted its strengths at this stage. The 10-point plan has been set into motion to reverse that.

"We must be ready to govern in exactly eight months. Only a strong ANC can ensure that we have a strong government," he said.

"This will involve restructuring headquarters functions, sharpening the functioning of all offices, including the president and secretary-general's office, and strengthening our regions."

Ramaphosa said all ANC departments would be rationalised: "There are a number of overlapping departments and a lot of duplication. We will transform our staff into more committed people who are working to a programme."

"We will be retraining, reallocating and training staff. Over the next two to three months we will appoint those who will go into government and have them trained. We will try not to have any retrenchments."

The ANC currently employs 700 people at its Johannesburg head office. Ramaphosa said 680 people had already been trained in the fields of foreign relations, the military education, health services, energy affairs and administration. "Others will be going soon. We are identifying key people for key positions."

The ANC's new infrastructure will be grouped into five broad divisions, responsible for preparing to govern, administration, elections, negotiations, armed forces and finances.

Ramaphosa said a number of existing departments would be collapsed into one another.

He said the drafting of the plan marked "the first time we have had a gloves-off approach to our problems. The criticism flowed ... Basically, everyone is from now on going to be on his toes."

After next year's elections, Ramaphosa said, the ANC must continue as a mass organisation because the process of dismantling apartheid would not be completed by election day.

"That is when reconstruction—another phase of our struggle—starts. The motivating force will be a strong ANC and a strong tripartite alliance."

"I have never been in a more buoyant mood."

#### *The ANC's 10-point plan*

—Improve efficiency of headquarters

—Strengthen the 14 regions

—Operate effectively in TEC [Traditional Executive Councils]

—Prepare to govern

—Establish peace and stability

—Secure ANC leaders and members

—Proper management of resources

—Run a successful election campaign

—Build meaningful alliances at all levels

—Achieve objectives in negotiations

#### *The ANC's weaknesses—by Ramaphosa*

—Too many departments

—Weak relations with allies

—Inadequate organisational infrastructure

—Weak and confused lines of communication

—Weak management skills

—Factionalism

—Inadequate co-ordination between departments

—Departments too autonomous

—Lack of staff accountability

—Resistance to change

—Not enough preparation on a civil service

—Weak co-ordination by the secretary-general's office

—Weak regional structures

—Lack of gender sensitivity

#### **IFP's Buthelezi Interviewed on De Klerk, Negotiations**

MB2308102693 Johannesburg THE STAR in English  
23 Aug 93 p 11

[Report on an interview with Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi by Chris Whitfield in Ulundi; date not given]

[Text] On President de Klerk's "two table" talks proposal in which the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] would be engaged in bilateral discussions while the multiparty process continues.

I don't think it is for him to decide that will be the format with which he communicates with the IFP or the kwa-Zulu government. There is no way in which we are going



to allow him to elbow us out of the multilateral (talks) by substituting bilateral talks which everyone has with them.

We've never said we are walking out (of multiparty negotiations) for good. A permanent walkout was never on the agenda. It seems there is a wish that we should walk out for good ... I don't think it augurs well for the future of South Africa to want us out of there, if you take into account the constituency we represent, and the size of it.

*On an alternative pro-federalist negotiating forum being mooted by some Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag) members.*

Who's idea is that? I'll have to be aware of what this alternative forum is because I don't know anything (about it).

*On the way ahead in talks.*

My policy is that it is the central committee that decides these matters. It is not for me as the leader to say it will be like this or like that. I consult my constituency more than any other leader in South Africa. I never pontificate outside the decision-making body of the central committee.

*On how "self-determination" for Zulus should be achieved.*

You are aware of the Buthelezi Commission, you are aware of the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba [meeting]. Zulus are a nation just like Lesotho or Swaziland—what is so strange about that? We are a sovereign nation. We did not go into the Union of South Africa of our own volition. It was through the barrel of a gun. We have not said we want to be an independent sovereign nation, which would be our prerogative if we wanted to. I don't think anyone could force us if we wanted that.

History has made us South Africans (and) we have a right to determine our future, to remain South Africans on the terms that we think our self-determination will be met.

In that, we would be South Africans but within a federal formula. Even in relation to this region we have never seen a Zulu ethnicity separate from the Indians or whites or coloureds, we have never said that.

*On whether the sufficient consensus court hearing brought by the kwaZulu Government could go on for months.*

And what if it does?

*On the strength of the IFP.*

Of course, people are joining the IFP. Public figures like (Natal MEC [member of the executive committee] Peter) Miller recently, Members of Parliament. I mean, it's nothing new. My policies are known and have been known for decades. It's better to ask the people who join what attracts them.

*On a peacekeeping force including Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK] members.*

You as a South African, are you happy with it? It's a politically motivated military force.

Can I generally ask you whether you would be happy yourself to be protected by people who are trained to kill people for political reasons and to brew a revolution, especially when they are still engaged in killing our followers?

The idea of a peacekeeping force is not something anybody should be against. I have nothing against the concept.

If the ANC were to choose people or produce people (outside MK) who should be trained I have nothing against that.

*On whether the kwaZulu Police should be part of a peacekeeping force.*

Are you trying to equate the kwaZulu Police with Umkhonto?

The kwaZulu Police is a government institution set up to maintain law and order. I detest people who try to compare my police force with MK. A few weeks ago, (Justice Minister Kobie) Coetsee was here with the head of the army, and I said to them under no circumstances could I spare any member of the kwaZulu Police, because they also spoke like that and I took very strong exception to that. APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] again is a different thing because they are still killing people.

*On whether the kwaZulu/Natal constitution is the "bottom line" for what he wants for the region.*

We could not have adopted it if it was not. We have officially adopted it in the (kwaZulu legislative) assembly, which is legally constituted.

*On the second draft of the interim constitution.*

The policy of the IFP was that we requested a full constitution in front of us and then we could talk about it. But not dribs and drabs. I mean, in this case it's not even my opinion; some very prominent journalists in this country have torn this to pieces.

At my age, I don't have much patience. A federation is a federation, a woman is either pregnant or she is not pregnant, you can't be a little pregnant.

(The draft did not meet IFP requirements for federalism) because there are concurrent powers—everything can be overruled by the central government.

MB2308111893

*On the IFP's Cosag connections.*

Look, man, we have not been oppressed by the CP [Conservative Party] except that (the late Dr. Andries)

Treurnicht perhaps was Deputy Minister of education at the time of the Soweto unrest. But ... they are not oppressors.

At my age, I have actually suffered under the NP [National Party] Government. And some of the Ministers in this Government, including Mr. de Klerk, have actually served in the apartheid regimes that have oppressed me. The point is that the CP represents quite a sizeable proportion of the population and a constitution can be threatened either by a majority or a minority.

*On his relationship with De Klerk.*

Mr. de Klerk always says there are misunderstandings, when there are no misunderstandings.

He is the one who has shifted from positions he has held. I have not shifted from my positions. He is still a head of state and I accord him all the respect for that.

I have never descended to a position where I dressed him down or insulted him. He has shifted from some of the positions ... we held together with him, and that is bound to change as far as trust is concerned. Even though he says we are still close together, I don't see how.

*On whether the IFP would contest the April 27 election.*

I don't know. That would again be a decision of the party. I'm quite prepared even to call a special general conference (of the party) to get a mandate to tell me what I must do.

*On whether he would maintain a peaceful approach to resolving problems should a new dispensation be imposed on him.*

For all the 65 years that I have been alive my people have been oppressed. Did I take up arms? Everyone knows that I am committed to peace. I am a servant of my people, any option of my people will be my option, too.

*On whether he was prepared to compromise in negotiations.*

Any negotiations (involve) give and take.

*On federalism.*

I am not prepared (to move). We have suffered here. We have been underfunded here in kwaZulu/Natal, not only black people, white people in this region as well. I am not prepared to subject my people to that ever again.

We are talking about people here who in July 1990 brought the whole country to a standstill saying kwaZulu must be disbanded.

If such people were in power in the centre can you imagine, when there is already ethnic cleansing in the eastern Transvaal ... people are being killed for being Zulus. Why is it that people do not apply themselves to those very ugly dimensions of the problem?

*On charges that he is a spoiler.*

It's like saying I am a bastard and then saying I must comment about it ... really, it is the biggest insult to me. My own organisation regards me as the father of negotiations. When that word (negotiations) was a swear word I said it was the only solution for South Africa.

*On his election prospects.*

I am confident. I have a huge constituency, so how could I not have confidence. But I cannot make predictions.

### IFP's Felgate on Possibility of Returning to Talks

MB2308133993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1244  
GMT 23 Aug 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Aug 23 SAPA—Top Inkatha negotiator Walter Felgate says his party will return to negotiations if the issue of sufficient consensus is clarified and if there's agreement to "revisit" decisions to hold elections next year and to adopt a two-phase constitutional approach. In an interview on Monday, Mr Felgate said the sufficient consensus hitch was being hotly discussed in the party's bilateral meetings, but "we've come to a stalemate".

"It appears the government is sticking to their notion that sufficient consensus is defensible."

He stressed, however, that the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] wanted to return to democracy talks. A senior IFP source said Mr Felgate appeared to be moving closer to those in the party who were pushing for Inkatha's speedy return to the Kempton Park talks.

Mr Felgate's remarks came as the kwaZulu government's Supreme Court challenge to the sufficient consensus decision-making mechanism at negotiations was postponed in Pretoria on Monday for at least two weeks. KwaZulu is also challenging the April 27 election date agreed to by way of sufficient consensus at the Kempton Park negotiating forum. The application was postponed as it had been opposed by the rotating chairmen at negotiations who had until September 7 to file opposing affidavits. The kwaZulu government is then entitled to file replying affidavits.

Mr Felgate said he could not respond on behalf of the kwaZulu government and he did not want to comment on this development as the case was sub-judice. An IFP source in Natal said, however, the postponement might be "in everyone's interest" as the sufficient consensus obstacle could still be overcome in bilaterals. This could lead to the withdrawal of the court action. "I'm fairly certain that in bilaterals we can resolve this sufficient consensus thing," said the source, who is a Central Committee member. He conceded that the IFP wanted to have veto powers at decisions taken in negotiations, arguing: "The reality is that the African National Congress and government have veto powers. What the IFP has to do is convince the powers that be that we're strong

enough to exercise the same veto as they do... No-one wants to say that, but why duck around the issue?" The IFP has in the past denied that it wants veto powers at negotiations.

Mr Felgate, meanwhile, said the IFP's immediate task was to return to talks and he made it clear that a "satisfactory" solution had to be reached on sufficient consensus. Sufficient consensus decisions taken on the election date and the two-phase approach towards writing a constitution could then be revisited at talks, he said. "We can then go back and work day and night to minimise the holding up of the process and expedite the way forward."

Monday's developments follow an IFP leadership meeting in Natal at the weekend with media representatives during which leading Inkatha figures disclosed in informal discussions that there were two clear camps in the party. This was typical of a contemporary democratic party, they explained, but they complained that there were still elements of feudalism in Inkatha which were hampering progress on some important issues.

The "hardliners" were headed by Mr Felgate who was criticised by the "moderates" for his uncompromising approach towards negotiations. Moderate officials said there was strong support in the party for its return to talks and to contest next April's elections but this development was being hampered by hardline positions being pushed through the party.

Mr Felgate on Monday rejected this, saying his party's Central Committee meeting on August 14 had unanimously come out against next year's constituent assembly elections. "I can confidently say the IFP will not contest elections for a constituent assembly to empower a constitution-making body to write a constitution," he reiterated on Monday. This echoed a statement by Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi at the weekend.

"The government and ANC can't go the full hog without the IFP. It's unthinkable. Something will have to be devised to bring about a democratic solution to the problem," said Mr Felgate.

Mr Felgate, who last week warned of bloodshed should current decisions at negotiations be implemented, explained on Monday that "we are warning of the inevitable when a constitution is foisted on a country and a substantial proportion of the population is adamantly opposed to that constitution".

"Without the population being loyal to the constitution, there's a possibility of civil war."

### **IFP Youth Leader Comments on Violence, Party Leadership**

*MB2208163393 Johannesburg SUNDAY NATION in English 22 Aug 93 p 17*

[Report on interview with Themba Khoza, Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade leader in the Transvaal, by reporter Jimmy Seepe; place and date not given]

[Text] One of the most controversial political figures in South Africa is Transvaal Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) Youth Brigade leader Themba Khoza. For many, his name is synonymous with the plight of hostel dwellers and the violence plaguing townships residents.

SUNDAY NATION caught up with Khoza at the IFP's Braamfontein offices after weeks of haggling for an interview.

Khoza has not been very popular in the media and blatantly told SUNDAY NATION he was unhappy with the way our newspaper had carried stories about him.

But, at his offices, Khoza was a different person.

Although we had never met before, he greeted me like an old friend. He patted me on the back and said, "I'm glad you came." This was in sharp contrast to our earlier telephone conversation, when he had told me he did not need the interview and that I could write anything about him.

Born in Eshowe in southern Natal, Khoza said his political awareness can be traced back to the black consciousness movement.

"I strongly believed in the concept of Africanism as propagated by Steve Biko," he said, although he admits he was young when Biko died.

Wearing a fashionable mustard suit which makes him look more like an executive than a politician, Khoza spoke to SUNDAY NATION about his organisation's visions for the country and how it would become the party of choice for most people.

During his school days in Natal and later in Soweto, Khoza said, like most of his peers, he disliked Inkatha.

"I questioned Inkatha's stand on non-violence.

"I was not convinced as to how Inkatha was going to fight apartheid without armed struggle and how they were going to bring about change in the country," he said.

"I was convinced the only way to liberate this country was through armed struggle."

Today Khoza's views have changed drastically and he is now strongly opposed to the armed struggle.



He has emerged as a powerful Inkatha leader in the Transvaal. But many township residents allege that Khoza and Inkatha re involved in a low intensity war against them.

Since the election date was announced, violence has intensified in many parts of the country, especially the East Rand. This has largely been blamed on organisations opposed to the election date being set.

Top Inkatha officials have also warned of civil war if parties at the multi-party talks in Kempton Park force their agreements on others.

Asked what would happen if Inkatha did not get its way at the negotiation council, Khoza said "something" was already happening. The important question, he said, was "what has already happened up until now?"

He said the IFP turned to the civil courts, unlike the ANC [African National Congress] which turned to mass action when it did not get its way at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

Even though the tide at the negotiation council had turned against them, Inkatha did not take its anger on to the streets. "We are for peace—not destruction, death and intimidation like the ANC," Khoza said.

According to him the IFP was deliberately misinterpreted by its opponents. "They do not want to tell the world that we are right," he said.

Among many township residents, Khoza is known as a "war lord" who incites IFP members in hostels to attack residents.

But when SUNDAY NATION asked him if he regarded himself as a "war lord," Khoza burst out laughing.

"We all know who are the real 'war lords' in this country," he said.

Khoza said he had no hatred for those who accuse him of inciting Inkatha members at the hostels. "I've lived with these accusations which always turned out false," he said.

But, when asked if he would disarm hostel dwellers in possession of weapons, he said this would be dangerous. "Do you think I can go to the hostel and take arms from people who feel they are being attacked every time by residents.

"I'll personally be looking for trouble if I do that," he said. "The only marriage that exists between me and them is the IFP and I cannot interfere with their personal possessions. Then I'll be looking for trouble.

"I can only use my constitutional party influence to tell them to give us weapons which are in their possession," said Khoza, adding that he had his own pistol for protection.

"I always advise people to apply for licenses to own weapons," he said.

Asked if he believed Inkatha officials were involved in gun smuggling, Khoza said he would not rule out the possibility of certain individuals doing this covertly, without the IFP's knowledge.

"I think there are people within Inkatha who buy weapons for various purposes," said Khoza. "There have been Inlatha people who have been apprehended in possession of illegal weapons." There are people across the political spectrum who think in terms of retaliation every time they are attacked.

Asked if he felt that civil war was inevitable, Khoza said he hoped the country would not slide into this situation. However, he said the far right organisations aligned to Inkatha were "getting over-excited about war."

"War is a no win situation," said Khoza. He denied that Inkatha leaders had warned of civil war.

Khoza has often been at the centre of controversy. Last year a witness at kwaMadala hostel testified to the Goldstone Commission and said Khoza instructed hostel dwellers to burn goods belonging to township residents. Khoza vehemently denied this.

"I had gone into the area with a large contingent of police and other legal advisers. There was no way I could have said that in front of both black and white policeman," he said. "The person who accused me of saying this has turned out to be a police informer bent on destroying my name."

Last week Phola Park residents caught a suspected police spy and Inkatha member. For months now, ANC supporters on the East Rand have barred Inkatha members from entering the township and accused them of spying.

SUNDAY NATION asked Khoza if members of his organisation were indeed spying on the ANC. He laughed and said this happened all over the world.

"We do have people who are spying for us inside the ANC," said Khoza. "I would not call it spying in the sense of the word since those people still remain ANC members, even after they have passed information onto us.

"We have on many occasions averted massacres when our contacts inside the ANC warn us in advance about the actions which are going to be carried out," said Khoza. "I think there are people inside the IFP who are also spying for the ANC. Every organisation has spies within the ranks of another."

It appears that Inkatha has sympathisers, not only among the Concerned South African Group (Cosag), but even among National Party (NP) officials. Last week, the NP's chief negotiator at the multiparty talks, Roelf



Meyer, told the party congress in Natal that Inkatha's ideal for self-determination of the Zulu people was achievable in the country.

But Khoza had harsh words for Meyer.

"I think Meyer is mad. We are not calling for Zulu self-determination. Do you think I'm working for Zulu self-determination when I'm sitting here in the Transvaal?"

Why, then, had Inkatha not repudiated Meyer's statement? "I'm now repudiating it. We are standing for all people of this country, no matter where they are living."

Speculation has been rife that certain individuals, particularly Walter Felgate, have enormous influence within Inkatha.

But Khoza objected to this. He said it was an insult to the IFP leadership to suggest that a few people decide for them.

"The central committee calls the shots. It is an insult to me if you come and tell me that Humphrey Ndhlovu calls the shots. Are you trying to suggest that I do not think?" he said angrily. "This is a deliberate attempt by our political opponents to cut down their enemy for their survival."

On the question of violence and the disbandment of liberation movement armies, Khoza said there could not be peace in the country unless all "private armies" were gone.

But why is Inkatha more concerned with Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC, military wing] (MK) than the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA)? Khoza claimed to be closer to the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] because of his "black consciousness roots" and said it was MK, not APLA, which was responsible for killing blacks.

He argued that the kwaZulu police (KZP) should not be disbanded as it was not a private army of Inkatha. It was linked to an established government structure, not an organisation, as with MK and APLA.

He said the KZP would be able to disclose the amount of ammunition in its possession while MK and APLA would not be able to do the same.

An avowed fan of African music and jazz, Khoza said he had little time to himself. "I do not have anything like leisure time. Ninety percent of the time I'm involved in IFP activities.

"The only time I have lighter times in my life is when I visit my parents at Eshowe.

### **IFP Calls On Transvaal Supporters To Defend Themselves**

*MB2408141893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1354 GMT 24 Aug 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 24 SAPA—Inkatha would be calling on its supporters in the Transvaal to do whatever was necessary to protect themselves because the South African Police [SAP] and Defence Force [SADF] could not be trusted, said Humphrey Ndhlovu. Speaking at a press conference in Johannesburg, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] regional executive member said Saturday's Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union [Popcru] march, in which Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; African National Congress military wing] cadres took part, showed the true colours of many SAP members. "The SAP's political bias is illustrated by the fact that Popcru members marched under the organisation's flag. As we cannot rely on the SADF/SAP to protect our lives and property, we are now forced to protect ourselves," Mr. Ndhlovu said. The IFP would be sending a message to its followers to protect themselves "through whatever means they needed", he said. "Our intention is not to kill, but if you die while I'm defending myself, it would be your fault, not mine."

### **Joint White-Black Unions' Highveld Steel Strike Ends**

*MB2408074593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 24 Aug 93*

[Text] The joint strike at Highveld Steel near Witbank by about 2,500 members of the Mineworkers' Union and the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] has ended. The union has accepted an improved management offer of an 8.4 percent increase retroactive from 1 July and a further 0.6 percent increase from the 1 September. The strike, which began last Thursday, was the first joint action by the white Mineworkers' Union and the black NUM.

### **Government, KwaZulu Reach Agreement on Natal Land**

*MB2308172893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1605 GMT 23 Aug 93*

[Text] Durban Aug 23 SAPA—South Africa and its kwaZulu self-governing territory have struck a deal on the future of nearly 500,000 hectares of land in Natal that had been earmarked for consolidating kwaZulu. The land involves tribal areas, conservation and forestry areas, agricultural plots, land containing state buildings, sensitive urban townships and villages. Originally, Pretoria promised the land to Ulundi. But despite spending nearly 30 years trying to consolidate the homelands, the National Party government never completed the job.

The compromise now between South Africa and kwaZulu stops well short of transferring full control of the 93 pieces of land to Mangosuthu Buthelezi's government. Ulundi had wanted full control as it said the land

involved was traditionally Zulu. South Africa has firmly retained the right to police the areas and administer education.

In terms of the agreement, two sensitive areas, Clermont and Edendale, now fall under the Natal Provincial Administration, ending years of speculation that these areas could fall under Ulundi.

Deputy Land Affairs Minister Tobie Meyer said none of the land would be incorporated into kwaZulu. The land would, however, be administered by kwaZulu and South Africa on a joint basis, subject to South African laws. "No actual transfer has as yet been registered and no indication can be given as to when the process will be completed," Mr Meyer said.

Following lengthy discussions and negotiations between Pretoria and Ulundi the land will be divided out this way:

- ownership of some land will be transferred to the kwaZulu Finance and Development Corporation, the kwaZulu Conservation Trust and kwaZulu Monument Council;
- ownership of traditional tribal land in rural areas may be transferred to tribes and tribal authorities;
- developed properties may be leased or even sold to farmers jointly selected by Pretoria and Ulundi;
- tribes and tribal authorities may be given some of the land as compensation for land the state had previously taken away from them;
- some of the land, like townships, will be retained by South Africa and administered through the Natal provincial administration.

A technical committee has been set up comprising of the Department of Regional and Land Affairs, the Department of Agriculture, kwaZulu and the Natal Provincial Administration. The committee will identify the various beneficiaries, and then activate and monitor the transfer of land to them.

#### University Research Figures Detail Population Growth

MB2408064293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2247 GMT 23 Aug 93

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 23 SAPA—The total population of South Africa, including the independent states of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei, will rise from 38 million in 1991 to more than 54 million by the year 2011, according to the University of South Africa's Bureau of Market Research.

In its latest research communique, the bureau states this represents an increase of about 16 million, or 42.3 per cent, over a period of 20 years. Fully 90 per cent of the population will be black.

It added, however, that the growth rate would decelerate in all four population groups—Asians, blacks, coloureds and whites—with a downward trend from 1981-1986 to 2006-2011.

The white growth rate of about two per cent in 1972-73 was attained 10 years later by the Asians (1982-83), 13 years later by coloureds (1985-86) and would be attained 32 years later by blacks (2004-05).

It said the white population would be approaching zero population growth stage by the year 2011, while the annual increase in the total population would peak in 1996-2001.

The average annual increase in the non-black population began declining as early as 1986-91 compared with the black population, which was expected to experience an average annual decrease in its increment by the years 2001-06, according to the communique.

#### South African Press Review for 24 Aug

MB2408141093

[Editorial Report]

#### THE CITIZEN

Criticism of Black Policemen in Protest March—"We cannot think of a more disturbing report than that of hundreds of uniformed Black policemen, some carrying R4 and R5 rifles, marching on South African Police regional headquarters in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, chanting 'Kill the boer, kill the farmer' and 'One settler, one bullet'," says Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 23 August in a page 6 editorial. "They and about 500 prison warders, members of the Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) were taking part in a protest march to demand improved service conditions." "This country has enough trouble without having policemen breaking faith with the force they are supposed to represent. If this is the kind of police force the ANC will run if it should come to power, then heaven help South Africa."

#### THE STAR

ANC Condone Racist Chants of Black Policemen—"By failing to condemn the black policemen who marched through Johannesburg under its and SACP [South African Communist Party] banners to chants of 'Kill the Boer! Kill the Farmer!', the ANC [African National Congress] is encouraging black policemen to adopt a political stance and to propagate racism," says a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 24 August. "It is significant—and disturbing—that ANC regional leader Tokyo Sexwale failed to dissociate himself from inflammatory sloganeering, choosing, instead, to warn the SAP [South African Police] not to take disciplinary action." THE STAR also believes the wooing of black policemen by the ANC will lead to "the courting of white policemen and white soldiers by the

Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front]. If the ANC condones black policemen when they march through the streets baying for the blood of 'Boers', it is inviting a counter march by white security forces fired up on opposing racist slogans."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Strikes "Destructive" Way To Resolve Teacher Grievances—The striking South African Democratic Teachers (SADTU) members are "under far greater pressure from affected parents and students to end the strike than they are from their employers—the government," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 24 August. "They may not accept the legitimacy of the government which has handled education policy so appallingly over the past 45 years. But they have to take note of the depth of feeling against them in the communities of which they are part. SADTU would do best to go back to school right now, and start thinking about less destructive ways for teachers to resolve their grievances in future."

#### SOWETAN

"Rogue Elements" Behind Killers—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 24 August in a page 8 editorial is "appalled and dismayed" by the manner in which "trained killers are picking off innocent workers at the behest of a Third Force." The two hundred and fifty

thousand rand reward offered by the police "is not reassuring." SOWETAN seeks arrests that "can stick; arrests that will lead to conviction and the unmasking of those master-minding these killings." "It is time that a demonstration of workers was launched to express the outrage caused by these unsolved murders." SOWETAN is "convinced that there are rogue elements, perhaps from Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], from Koevoet [former South-West African police counterinsurgency unit] or other security right wing quarters that are stopping the political process. Such determination will intensify as we approach the date set for elections."

#### CITY PRESS

Pupils Losers in Teacher Strike—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 22 August in a page 6 editorial says: "We do not want to quibble about the merits or demerits of the teachers' strike. What we are concerned about is the neglect of our children. It doesn't matter in the end who wins the battle between SADTU and the government—the pupils will definitely be the losers." "We also thought Nelson Mandela, who wields massive influence in both aggrieved camps, would step in and save the situation. Instead, like the astute politician he is, he lambasted the government, but stopped short of addressing the plight of the children or repudiating the teachers. Is this a tactic to get more votes in the coming election?"



## Angola

### UNITA Renews Cuito Attacks; Menongue 'Stationary'

*MB2408074393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Aug 93*

[Excerpt] A substantial number of civilians has died in the past 48 hours as a result of renewed shelling of their hideouts in the city of Cuito by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Socioeconomic infrastructures have been destroyed by Jonas Savimbi's men, who believe that the end justifies the means. Our correspondent Abel Abraao reports that Cuito residents continue to resist heroically:

[Begin Abraao recording] Clashes continue unabated in several parts of the city of Cuito. UNITA's snipers have stepped up their campaign against residents who dare to cross the streets in search of food.

It will be recalled that UNITA rebels destroyed the ICRC installations and reduced to ashes the building where the Bie Provincial Tribunal was located. Recently, the Social Welfare Department's kindergarten was also destroyed. [end recording]

Military officials in Menongue have described the situation in that city as stationary. Nevertheless, small UNITA groups have been trying to infiltrate the outlying areas of the city of Menongue to kill defenseless residents and to plunder their property, namely cattle and basic commodities.

On the southern front, the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, have recaptured the Hoque Commune of Huila Province as part of their offensive to dislodge UNITA from areas it occupied illegally. Southern Front Commander General Francisco Pereira Furtado says the offensive will continue. He comments on an incident in Quilengues:

[Begin Furtado recording] In their retreat from Quilengues, UNITA took most of the town's residents, particularly whites and persons of mixed race. A Portuguese citizen was killed at his home for offering resistance. We will issue a statement regarding this matter. We will continue with our mission in order to restore law and order, and to guarantee security and peace to our people. [end recording]

Gen. Furtado says the government forces are about to repel UNITA from the strategically important town of Cacula in Huila Province.

Meanwhile, the residents of Benguela Province's Ganda District have begun to return home. They have spent some 10 months in the bush after Savimbi's men occupied their town. [passage omitted]

### Government Seizes Quilengues; 24 UNITA Members Killed

*MB2108202293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Aug 93*

[Excerpts] Between 3,000 and 4,000 bombs are believed to have hit Cuito today. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has been firing from a distance and infiltrating groups into the city. The war has been taken to the city, as Abel Abraao reports:

[Begin Abraao recording] The countless ploys by Jonas Savimbi's warmongering wing continue to be repelled by the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] with the backing of the people. The number of shells fired at the martyred city of Cuito throughout today has been put at between 3,000 and 4,000. It is not known how many civilians have been killed or maimed in the past 24 hours. That is how Savimbi treats the people he claims to defend.

There have been eight months of heavy shelling and attacks against civilians. Not just supporters of the ruling party are dying, but also members of other parties, including citizens who voted for Savimbi during the elections. Government forces continue to resist because reason is on their side. [end recording]

Meanwhile, reports say that residents from the outlying villages of Cuito are being forced to go to Jamba to escape an alleged Cuban invasion. [passage omitted] The ghost of a Cuban invasion; that is the new vision of Jonas Savimbi's men.

In Cuando Cubango, the lives of the local residents have hit rock bottom. An average of 30 people die daily due to famine which has forced the residents to eat herbs, rats, and locusts. They have no salt or cooking oil. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, yet another location has regained its freedom after months of occupation by UNITA forces. The capital of Quilengues District in Huila Province was retaken on 19 August by the FAA after a four-hour battle during which UNITA lost 24 of its men. Four vehicles and large quantities of ammunition were captured by the government Army.

## Mozambique

### Chissano, Dhlakama Comment on Maputo Meeting

*MB2308190093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Aug 93*

[Report by Machado da Graca]

[Text] The Military Club in Maputo this morning and afternoon hosted a summit meeting between President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano and Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader. It was the first meeting between the two since the General Peace Accord was signed in Rome on 4 October



1992. Addressing a news conference, President Joaquim Chissano and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama said they were very happy about their meeting today. President Chissano said that meeting must not be an exception:

[Begin Chissano recording] Perhaps this meeting heralds the start of our work. I say perhaps because I [words indistinct] certainly, it indicates the start of (?activity) which we hope to be constant. Though the Renamo president is still living outside the capital, as of now it will be a practice [words indistinct] work. [end recording]

Both leaders stressed that the meeting had been held in a positive atmosphere:

[Begin Chissano recording] We spent an agreeable while. Both of us were very much at ease. The Renamo president spoke about his party's concerns. We listened to them with pleasure. Our views were exchanged in a positive manner, not a negative manner, and that allowed us to reflect on them. He did not come with [word indistinct] formulas or proposals. He only voiced some concerns. [end recording]

Dhlakama spoke of the Renamo concerns he had brought to the meeting:

[Begin Dhlakama recording] Yes, I did present my concern about the administration issue. I said that [words indistinct] the areas that are in our hands. Those areas were created by war. They must be reintegrated into the state administration system so as to allow [words indistinct] the answer was positive [words indistinct] we did not find a solution [words indistinct] concern about the police force, as you well know. We are going to demobilize the troops and work to form a single national army [words indistinct] so police will then play an extremely important role in Mozambique [words indistinct] we will continue to study ways to ensure this situation (?will improve) [words indistinct] will need a (?new) police force. I also talked about media (?reporting). Mozambican newsmen, whether they be with newspapers, radio, or television [words indistinct] Mozambique. We are entering a new stage [words indistinct] there are many parties. We do indeed need to talk [words indistinct] the radio and some newspaper belong to the Mozambican state. [end recording]

During the question and answer stage of the news conference, the Renamo leader explained why it is important for him to continue residing in Maringue:

[Begin Dhlakama recording] I do not wish to stay on in the jungle. The war is over. I am there, not because I am trying to delay the peace process, but rather because I need to keep in touch with my men who are still in the bush. (?I believe I should not) abandon them [words indistinct] those people need to [words indistinct] the war is over. Be patient [words indistinct] I think my presence in Gorongosa [words indistinct] very important [words indistinct] to communicate with the members

and commanders in the provinces. To distance ourselves from our people will be tantamount [words indistinct] any provocation. We want peace, but there are people who interpret it as though we were saying the contrary [words indistinct] Maringue because I want war. On the contrary, had I come here some time back, almost certainly the war would have resumed [words indistinct] the war is over. [end recording]

In general terms, we can say this first meeting was useful in that it allowed both sides to place problems on the table and establish an agenda for the meeting. The real discussion of the various issues will begin tomorrow.

### **Renamo Backs Unarmed Parties' Proposal at Negotiations**

*MB2308191993 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Aug 93*

[Report by Emilio Manhique]

[Excerpts] Of the three proposals under discussion at the multiparty Draft Electoral Law talks this morning, only two remained this afternoon. The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has abandoned its well-known seven-seven-seven proposal and now supports the proposal presented by the eight unarmed parties, which suggests eight seats for the government, seven for Renamo, and six for the unarmed opposition political parties. The other proposal is that of the National Convention Party [PCN], which has received the support of the government, Mozambique United Front, Patriotic Action Front, and Mozambican Nationalist Movement. It provides for 11 seats for the government, seven for Renamo, and three for the other political parties. [passage omitted]

The government believes Renamo's abandoning its previous proposal is in itself a very positive step because it allows this meeting to reflect on the composition of the National Elections Commission. Nonetheless, Renamo has already rejected the PCN's proposal, which has received support from the government. Renamo believes the PCN proposal is not balanced. Renamo official Jose de Castro says his organization views the government's proposal with suspicion. He added the government is just as suspicious about Renamo's proposal.

Renamo also said that, now that it has dropped its proposal, it would like the government to review its own stance. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that the proposal now backed by the government was drawn up by the PCN and is now on the negotiating table as a proposal from the PCN rather than from the government. [passage omitted]

## **Egypt's Foreign Minister Visits for Talks With Officials**

### **Carries Message From Mubarak**

*MB2308103393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 23 Aug 93*

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa has been in Maputo since yesterday. He is carrying a special message from President Husni Mubarak to President Joaquim Chissano. The Egyptian diplomat is scheduled to hold talks with the Mozambican authorities on issues of bilateral interest, and the Mozambican peace process. On his arrival, Musa was received by his counterpart, Pascoal Mocumbi.

### **Hails Relations, Ends Visit**

*MB2308200293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 23 Aug 93*

[Text] Mozambique Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Mocumbi and 'Amr Musa, his Egyptian counterpart, have expressed satisfaction over excellent bilateral relations. A communique issued today after the Egyptian foreign minister had wound up his visit to Mozambique says the two officials paid particular attention to bilateral economic, commercial, and technical cooperation, and agreed on the need to strengthen it. The two ministers also stressed that the private sector could play a vital role in expanding and strengthening cooperation in those fields. The communique also says 'Amr Musa asked Mozambique's support for Egypt's request to join the Preferential Trade Area.

The Mozambican foreign minister briefed his Egyptian counterpart on the Mozambique peace process. The Egyptian official was also received by President Joaquim Chissano, to whom he delivered a friendly message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

## **Namibia**

### **U.S. Reportedly Assists With Establishment of Air Force**

*MB2408113593 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 18 Aug 93 pp 1, 2*

[Report by Chris Jacobie]

[Text] The Namibian Ministry of Defense will begin with the establishment of a Namibian Air Force in October when the first three Cessna-337 planes arrive in the country from the United States.

According to confidential Army sources the Air Force will be established mainly with U.S. assistance.

At this stage U.S. assistance apparently includes six Cessna-337's and parts to the value of more than 1.5 million rands.

Available information indicates, among other things, that the training of Namibia's future fighter pilots and other personnel will be done by the U.S. Government.

The Cessna-337 is used for light communication and according to initial reports it is possible that up to 12 of these planes could be donated to Namibia. These two-engined planes will apparently be stationed in Windhoek and plans are reportedly underway to break down structures at Ondangwa or Grootfontein and to reconstruct hangars at Eros Airport.

The planned establishment of the Namibian Air Force was revealed after enquiries were made about tenders for the construction of two hangars.

The one tender, which closes at the end of the month, asks for tenders for the construction of a basic hangar for the Falcon 900B, belonging to the President, Mr. Sam Nujoma.

This information was confirmed yesterday by the spokesman for the Ministry of Works, Uatavi Kakujaha.

He said that the second tender is also for the construction of an aircraft hangar but that he does not know if it will be at Eros or Windhoek Airport.

Army sources said yesterday that Army Headquarters is against the breaking down of any of its structures at Grootfontein for the purposes of reconstruction at Eros or Windhoek. "Not even for the President's Falcon," a defense force spokesman said.

According to well-placed officials at the Ministry of Defense, it is accepted that the tender for the construction of hangars for the Cessna 337's were canceled and that it was just an old tender for the construction of a hangar for the Falcon. Defense spokesmen were not available for comment.

## **Zambia**

### **Another MP Resigns; Chiluba Cites 'Teething Problems'**

*MB2108175693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 21 Aug 93*

[Text] Another member of Parliament in Zambia has resigned from the governing Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD], bringing the number of defections from the party in the past few weeks to 15. The latest resignation is that of Mrs. (Katungu Main), a former deputy minister of sport and youth. Mrs. (Main) said she would join the National Party, which was formed last week by the 14 other MPs who left the governing party of President Frederick Chiluba.

Mrs. (Main) said that the principle of collective responsibility was preventing her from speaking out against what she said were malpractices in both Parliament and the MMD. She charged that the government was

shielding corrupt cabinet ministers, and that it was not acting on reports linking some party officials with drug trafficking.

President Chiluba has commented on the defections from his party, saying that he is simply facing what he referred to as teething problems. Addressing a news conference in Nairobi at the end of a 2-day visit to Kenya, Mr. Chiluba said that he would not tolerate indiscipline within his party.

He said that in Africa some people apparently believed that democracy implied permission to insult leaders and to break laws. He said that this indiscipline had led to people leaving his party.

#### **Circular on Zimbabwean Produce Ban 'Not Yet Received'**

*MB2408101793 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 24 Aug 93*

[Text] The Customs and Excise Department in Livingstone has not yet received a circular from the government to effect the ban on the importation of all agricultural products from Zimbabwe, but according to a letter from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Zambezi Cooperative Dairy in Livingstone, the Ministry has put into place measures aimed at checking Zimbabwe's unfavorable competition in trade, including the banning of agricultural imports from that country. The move has pleased dairy farmers in the district.

### **Zimbabwe**

#### **President Willing To Meet Angola's Savimbi on Talks**

*MB2408074493 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 24 Aug 93*

[Text] Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe says he is willing to meet Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, in order to persuade him to resume the Angolan peace talks. That was the main theme of the talks held yesterday between President Mugabe and Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola. It is believed that the meeting will result in Zimbabwe playing a greater role in the Angolan peace process, something that is in line with Blondin Beye's plans.

Also yesterday, Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura was received by the Zimbabwean president. The two discussed the Angolan political crisis. Moura said at the end of the meeting that he felt encouraged that President Mugabe could embark on an initiative likely to help resolve the Angolan crisis. Moura said that initiative fits within the framework of the Bicesse Accord, the Abidjan Protocol, and UN Security Council resolutions, as proposed by the Angolan Government.

Minister Moura returned home yesterday.

#### **Foreign Minister, Egypt's Musa Discuss African Affairs**

*NC2008182093 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1710 GMT 20 Aug 93*

[Text] Harare, 20 Aug (MENA)—After arriving in Harare, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa held a round of talks with Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira. They discussed African affairs and bilateral relations.

The two ministers reviewed the situation in Somalia and South Africa and the OAU role in confronting the challenges facing the African continent.

Musa also discussed during his meeting with House of Assembly Speaker Dr. Nolan Makombe and the finance minister ways to bolster trade exchange and cooperation between Egypt and Zimbabwe, as well as parliamentary coordination.

Musa's visit to Zimbabwe comes within the framework of his African tour, which he started yesterday in Uganda.

#### **Musa Urges Reassessment of PANA**

*MB2208182693 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1600 GMT 22 Aug 93*

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Affairs Minister 'Amr Musa says that the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, PANA, must be rationalized as it has not lived up to expectations. Addressing the media in Harare at the conclusion of a four-day visit to Zimbabwe, Mr. Musa said that PANA's original objectives had been to disseminate news from an African perspective and to fill the gap left by first world news agencies. However, Mr. Musa said that PANA's performance did not meet Africa's requirements at this stage. PANA, which serves as a media organ for the Organization of African Unity, is in financial difficulties as many OAU member countries are in arrears with their dues.

#### **Authorities 'Not Happy' With Zambian Ban on Produce**

*MB2208071993 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 22 Aug 93*

[Text] Zimbabwean authorities say they are not happy with the decision by the Zambian Government to ban importation of agricultural products from that country. Deputy Permanent Secretary for Agriculture (Jonathan Chidzini) on Tuesday said that the ban will remain effective until Zimbabwe lifted its ban on Zambian agricultural products. Zimbabwe Farmers Union Chairman (Garen Magasire) said the matter could have been solved amicably before it was effected, but the ban is seen as a measure to ensure that there was no spread of diseases or contamination.



## **Liberia**

### **Sawyer on Council Seats, Western Media Reports on Accord**

*AB2108222693 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 21 Aug 93*

[Text] Interim President Amos Sawyer has dismissed reports that the chairman-elect and vice chairman-elect of the Liberian National Transitional Council differ on the date of the sitting of the Council. Speaking on the phone-in program "Issues for the President" on ELBC yesterday, Dr. Sawyer said Mr. Bismarck Kuyon and Dr. al-Mohamed Sheriff are both saying the same things concerning the role of the five-man Council in the peace process. Dr. Sawyer explained that what Mr. Kuyon said on Wednesday [18 August], shortly upon his arrival, is in keeping with the Cotonou agreement, which indicates that the sitting of the Council of State should be concomitant with the disarmament process of all warring factions. Dr. Sawyer also noted that before the formal sitting of the Council, there is a need for its chairmen, and co-chairmen, and members to meet in order to draw up guidelines. This position, he said, is re-echoed by Dr. Sheriff in a recent interview with the BBC. He, therefore, said both men are saying the same thing and there is no policy difference between them.

In another development, interim President Amos Sawyer has described as regrettable the continuous reference by the Western media, particularly the BBC, to the Cotonou agreement as a United Nations-brokered Geneva agreement. Commenting on the issue yesterday, Dr. Sawyer observed that the Western media, especially the BBC, continue to talk about the Cotonou accord signed last month in Benin under the auspices of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], the OAU, and the United Nations as something worked out by the UN. Instead, he said the Cotonou agreement is the direct result of the ECOWAS peace plan on Liberia, which has been supported subsequently by the OAU and the world body. Such biased reports from the Western media is (?tantamount) to a deliberate attempt to undermine those efforts being made by the West African subregion to bring peace and democracy to Liberia. Dr. Sawyer was speaking on the phone-in program "Issues for the President."

## **Niger**

### **Communique Issued on Visit by Nigeria's Babangida**

*AB2008121493 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 0545 GMT 20 Aug 93*

[Communique issued at the end of Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida's visit to Niger in Niamey on 19 August; read by Abdoukarimou Seini, Niger state secretary for cooperation—recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of his brother and friend, His Excellency Mahamane Ousmane, president of the Republic of Niger, His Excellency General Ibrahim Badamassi Babangida, head of state and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, paid a working and friendly visit to Niger on 19 August 1993.

President Babangida and his entourage were welcomed by President Mahamane Ousmane. The two heads of state held talks that took place in a brotherly and cordial atmosphere on bilateral, regional, and international issues. His visit made it possible to hold the third session of the Highest Authority of the Niger-Nigeria Joint Commission for Cooperation. To this effect, the two heads of state conducted an in-depth examination of issues of common interest. They expressed their deep satisfaction with the implementation of the various cooperation agreements signed by the two countries and reaffirmed their determination to strengthen the excellent bilateral relations that already exist by exploring new ways to consolidate them.

Talking about the joint commission, the two heads of state lauded the efforts made by the secretariat of the commission and took important measures that will improve the financial situation of the secretariat and enable it to continue to fulfill its useful mission of promoting cooperation between the two countries. They also examined the recommendations made during the cabinet meeting of the Niger-Nigerian Joint Commission for Cooperation and agreed to pay special attention to the implementation of the projects in the following sectors: agriculture; water resources; the fight against desertification, locusts, and water weeds; animal breeding; health; communications; transportation; and electric power supply.

On the subregional level, the two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the recent signing of the revised treaty of the Economic Community of West African States and pledged to make every effort to implement it. Tackling the Liberian issue, the two heads of state praised the progress made in the quest to find a suitable solution to the crisis in a spirit of dialogue and national reconciliation. The two heads of state also expressed satisfaction with the adoption at the last summit of the OAU of an African mechanism to prevent, solve, and manage conflicts. They assured that the process to implement it will progressively lead to the resolution of the various conflicts tearing the African continent apart and will also lead to an era of peace that will generate progress for the African people. They reiterated their willingness to pursue the restructuring of their economies and called on the international community to continue to support their efforts through a substantial increase in financial assistance.

During President Babangida's visit to Niger, a trade agreement was signed along with an accord on the supply of electric power by the Federal Republic of Nigeria to

Niger. At the end of his visit, President Ibrahim Badamassi Babangida and the delegation that accompanied him expressed their sincere gratitude to President Mahamane Ousmane, the government and people of Niger for the warm, enthusiastic, and brotherly welcome accorded them.

### Nigeria

#### Spokesman Says Babangida To Give Up Power on 26 Aug

AB2408152593 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 24 Aug 93

[Text] Abuja, Aug 24 (AFP)—Nigerian military leader Ibrahim Babangida will formally give up the presidency on Thursday [26 August] and hand over power to an interim government, his spokesman said here Tuesday.

Spokesman Duro Onabule told AFP: "A farewell parade will be held for him on Thursday at 10:00 a.m. (0900 GMT) on the parade ground" here in the federal capital. He said members of the interim government would be sworn in on Thursday "immediately after the farewell parade in honour of Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida."

#### SDP's Abiola on Returning to Nigeria, Situation

AB2308200593 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 23 Aug 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The travel plans of the Nigerian president candidate, Chief Abiola, seem to be a bit up in the air at the moment. He has been on a campaign in Europe and the United States to whip up support for what he claims was his victory in the annulled 12 June elections. Chief Abiola's departure from Nigeria was unannounced, and he had originally been planning to return to Nigeria tomorrow, three days before General Babangida is due to hand over. But in the last 24 hours, the chief has decided that he is not going back tomorrow after all. Earlier tonight, Chief Abiola came into the "Focus" studio. Robin White asked him if he had lost heart:

[Begin recording] [Abiola] No, I am not losing heart. You listen to people. As a democratic leader, the consensus of opinion in the country is that my coming now will complicate an already difficult situation.

[White] In what way?

[Abiola] It will complicate it because attempts might be made to arrest...[pauses] to arrest me or even [to make an] attempt [on] my life. A lot of people are very scared. The duty of a leader is to really make sure that peace reigns to the best of his ability.

[White] Do you think Nigerians will read it like this? Won't they be saying oh, he is frightened to come back?

[Abiola] Of course! [laughter] Nobody expects me to walk straight into a moving train. It is only when you are alive that you can do anything. Nothing can replace human life, you see. When it was tough for the ayatollah, he left Tehran. He stayed in Paris, alive, to be able to work for the resolution of what he considered the right type of government.

[White] Tell me, you have been going around America, Britain trying to solicit support. Have they supported you? Have they backed you, or have they basically dumped you?

[Abiola] Of course, they have! No, in any case, dumping is not the word. The Americans or the British or the Europeans did not vote in Nigerian election. The people of Nigeria are the ones who can hold or dump and they are still solidly for me. People are saying that some sections of the country are not striking, therefore, they are not for me. They do not understand the sociocultural situation in Nigeria. In the north where Islam holds sway, when people have worries, they retire to their mosques and pray to God to solve it. They do not go out into the streets. In the east, with the experience of the civil war that they had, they just decided to retreat back into their villages.

[White] What about the Americans and Britain? That is what I am asking.

[Abiola] They have said what they could. They said if on 27 August when the legitimacy of Babangida is past, he did not go, they would not recognize anything he might put in that place.

[White] Yes, but are they insisting that you take over?

[Abiola] They are insisting on a democratically elected leadership for Nigeria. It is up to Nigerians to insist on the type of governors their country will have, and Nigerians will insist to the best of their ability until their voices are heard. I am not asking Britain to impose me on Nigeria. That would be most unnecessary! The people have voted for me overwhelmingly! That is... [pauses] all we are asking people to do is insist that this government led by the dictator left Nigerians to be ruled by the person of their choice.

[White] If on Friday [27 August] Babangida were to hand over to some kind of civilian administration, made up entirely of civilians without him in it, would that be acceptable to you?

[Abiola] It will not be acceptable because handing over to somebody of his choice is an extension of his own legitimacy, which does not exist.

[White] But isn't that the solution to everybody's problems now for him to do that?

[Abiola] No, no! It is not. You cannot say that because you want your child to survive—the medicine man says that the only way for the child to survive, who is very critically sick—the father [should] drink his urine. It is

never done in Africa. The man does not own Nigeria. He cannot decide for the people of Nigeria.

[White] But doesn't it look as though even some people in your own party would accept that solution?

[Abiola] Listen! You see, some people in my party are not Nigerians. They have only one whom they voted [for]. You cannot ask Nigerian people to dump the mandate they have given. Who are those people, except those who have been settled, who for their own opportunistic considerations have decided to hobnob with this man? He is talking to members of the National Assembly now, asking them to endorse him. All he wanted to do was play a Nasir. He offered to resign. What he should have done is to announce his decision to quit as he has told Nigerians he will do in the last seven years.

[White] What do you think is going to happen on Friday [27 August]? What do you think he is going to do?

[Abiola] Nobody... [pauses] Well, I know Babangida. Why should I start to guess?

[White] You have been very friendly with him in the past?

[Abiola] I was, but this man has no respect for the Nigerian people.

[White] When did you last speak to him?

[Abiola] About four weeks ago.

[White] And what did he tell you then.

[Abiola] He said he was working out some scenario and I told him that... [pauses] I gave him an idiom that a person who finds himself at the top of a coconut tree must either come down the way he got there or break his back. That is the same thing I am saying now.

[White] Tell me, when you spoke to him, did he say to you: Chief Abiola I would like you to take over power but I've got this problem with this Army. Is that what he said to you or did he say I don't want you to take over personally?

[Abiola] He didn't say about taking over from the... [pauses] about the Army. He knows I won't buy that because in our society the dog wags his own tail, the tail does not wag the dog. Nobody will buy that.

[White] But what reason did he give you? What did he tell you?

[Abiola] He kept saying that he has some problems.

[White] What were those problems?

[Abiola] I don't know, I don't know.

[White] But do you imagine that his problem is basically the Army and that there are northerners in the Army who won't buy you?

[Abiola] I cannot, with the northerners... [pauses] It is not true. Who are the northerners in the Army? The Army voted in all their cantonments in the last election most enthusiastically. Out of the 127, 129,000 wards—129,300 and something wards—over 124,000 of it was for me, more than 97 percent. So, which Army was he talking about?

[White] So, what do you think his problem is?

[Abiola] He doesn't... [pauses] he never intended to leave. It became clear that he wanted either to stay there for that period longer than 27 August or he would put some people there whose hand will be... [pauses] the hand will be his but the glove will be somebody else's. Nigeria will not buy that. Nigeria does not belong to Babangida. Nigeria belongs to every Nigerian, and he is only on a collision course with the people.

[White] Can I put it to you that actually you are pretty powerless now; there is nothing that you can do?

[Abiola] No, nobody is powerful except God. I agree that nobody is powerful except God. I am a Muslim; I believe in God. All powers belong to him, and this power...

[White, interrupting] But there is nothing you can do now. What can you now do? What can you actually do?

[Abiola] Listen! You see, this is... [pauses] this country is run in a democratic line. You don't talk of power as... [pauses] to somebody: what can you do now? can you rain storm? can rain fire? That is not a civilized way of looking at governance. The civilized way is to look at governance by consent of the people and that is what I have. I have the consent of the large majority of Nigerian people spread all over the tribes to rule them and that is all that we say now, please.

[White] But he has an army behind him. You have nothing.

[Abiola] Well, so did shah of Iran. The shah of Iran had the entire army behind him. What happened to that Army? You see, there is nothing Babangida can do now. How many Nigerians will he kill? We shall soon see. You will see. The man is a goner, [there is] no shadow of doubt at all in my mind about that.

[White] But isn't the likely scenario going to be that, you know, there will be quite solid strikes in Lagos and Ibadan, not much elsewhere and the whole thing will slowly dribble away?

[Abiola] We shall see. That is your own proposition.

[White] So, what do you think is going to happen? What is your prediction after this week?

[Abiola] I'm not a soothsayer, I am a politician. Thank you very much indeed. [end recording]



**Senate Formally Accepts Report on Babangida Address***AB2408081093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 24 Aug 93*

[Text] The Senate has formally accepted the report of the committee of the whole House on the address presented by President Ibrahim Babangida last week to a joint session of the National Assembly. The report had asked the Senate to express appreciation to the president for his promise to restore full legislative powers to the Assembly. It reaffirmed the readiness of the senators to exercise such powers in accordance with their oath of office. It also noted with a deep sense of responsibility and patriotism the pronouncement by the president that the legislature at the national level must exercise its powers as a necessary complement and balance to the executive powers of the interim national government.

Also yesterday, the Senate resolved to stop members from using cellular films [as heard] whenever the House is in session. Moving the motion, Senator Bisi Oyewo noted that deliberations had often been interrupted when the cellular films' signaling gadgets were put on.

**Prodemocracy Groups Call For 3 Days of Peaceful Protests***AB2308142593 Paris AFP in English 1412 GMT 23 Aug 93*

[Text] Lagos, Aug 23 (AFP)—Pro-democracy groups on Monday [23 August] called for three days of peaceful protests this week to force the military to hand over power to an elected civilian government. The Campaign for Democracy (CD) called the protests for Wednesday [25 August] through Friday [27 August] to press the military junta of General Ibrahim Babangida to hand over power to the presumed winner of cancelled June 12 presidential elections, Moshood Abiola.

In a statement signed by the group's secretary general, Chima Ubani, the CD said "the only solution to the crisis" caused by the military's annulment of the June polls was the formation of a government led by the election victor. It also reiterated the CD's rejection of the military's decision to name an interim government, saying this "is not a solution to the present political crisis."

General Babangida had pledged to turn over power to a civilian government by Friday, but the junta has yet to name the members of the proposed interim administration.

Earlier this month the CD launched a three-day campaign of civil disobedience to protest the military's refusal to respect the election results. That protest virtually shut down Lagos, but garnered less support in the north of the country.

The powerful National Union of Petroleum, Energy and Natural Gas Workers (NUPENG) also threatened to call

a strike on Wednesday if Babangida fails to reverse his decision to annul the June elections.

**'Prominent' SDP Member Proposes Babangida as Interim Chief***AB2308180093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 23 Aug 93*

[Text] A prominent member of the Social Democratic Party in Kaduna State, (Alhaji Abugidaro), has observed that the political situation in the country demands that President Ibrahim Babangida remain in office as the leader of the interim national government. (Alhaji Abugidaro) told our correspondent in Kaduna that the exit of President Ibrahim Babangida at this time is capable of causing political confusion and anarchy.

He advised that the president should stay on, formulate a new agenda to usher in democratically elected president as well as to ensure that the chaotic state of the economic and social conditions were rectified within a given time fringe. (Alhaji Abugidaro) also advised the political class to face the realities of the political climate and close their ranks in the interest of the nation.

**Senate Speaker on Babangida Sincerity, Own Role***AB2008220493 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 20 Aug 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is only a week left before the long-promised day of a hand-over to civilians in Nigeria. It is overly clouded by the annulment of the June presidential elections, the proposed setting up of an interim government, and by this week's speech to the Senate by President Babangida. He told the Assembly, whose powers are distinctly limited on the current laws that he was prepared to resign. But the offer was ambiguous, to say the least. But since then, the Senate has been debating the president's speech. On the line to Abuja, Jeremy Skeet asked the speaker of the Senate, Iyorchia Ayu, what they had decided.

[Begin recording] [Ayu] We decided essentially to thank Mr. President for coming to give us such an important address on the state of the nation, and we took note of his decision to restore the full powers of the Senate. Beyond that, we maintained a little bit of caution to try and understand the decree which will be promulgated, putting in place an interim government.

[Skeet] You say you took note of what the president had to say to you. Did you believe what he said? Do you think he meant what he said?

[Ayu] I have no other reason to doubt what Mr. President has said. We believed that he showed a lot of concern in the current impasse. We believe he also wants this country to remain united and we believe from the strong presentation he made in the speech that he is serious; he will do what he has set out to do. So, I have

every reason to believe that Mr. President will try to respect the aspirations of the Nigerian people and try to help us out of the current political impasse.

[Skeet] Now, there has been a call from the Labor Congress that is calling on you to take over power from President Babangida. The Labor Congress wants you to take over power from Babangida. What do you say to that?

[Ayu] Well, I have not actually seen the full text of the communique of their Enugu meeting. I only saw it reported in the paper and until I read the full text, I won't be able to make any informed comment.

[Skeet] But, would you, as certain people have suggested, be willing to step into President Babangida's shoes; i.e.: would you accept it if he handed power to you?

[Ayu] Well, that is still a speculative thing and there is no point discussing what is speculative. I am quite satisfied playing the role of Senate president, which I am currently doing. In all my life, I have not been any ambitious person to be looking for any other job than what I am doing currently. So, I don't think it is something I want to comment on.

[Skeet] Now, it is being reported that Chief Abiola, at the moment, is in Paris, but he has plans to return to Nigeria next Tuesday [24 August]. What do you think.... [pauses] What effect do you think this will have on the Nigerian political crisis?

[Ayu] Well, if.... [pauses] Whether Chief Abiola is within the country or outside the country, I think Chief Abiola is a very important factor in current Nigerian politics. He will make his own contributions, but at the end of the day, what we will arrive at will be in the best interests of the country, the survival and stability of the country.

[Skeet] But you don't think he won the elections fairly and squarely and should become the next president of Nigeria?

[Ayu, laughing] I think you are trying to get me into an unnecessary controversy. [end recording]

#### **Newspaper Decree, Foreign Powers' Use of Media Examined**

*AB2208140593 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 20 Aug 93*

[From the "In Focus" program]

[Text] Five days ago, the Federal Government promulgated a decree proscribing five national dailies and prescribing new regulations for the registration of newspapers and magazines. Under it, anyone wishing to publish a newspaper or magazine, will have to deposit a pre-registration fee of 250,000 naira in addition to a nonrefundable fee of 100,000 naira. The decree also compels newspapers and magazines to publish the names of their owners, publishers, and editors, and have offices

in Abuja, while it provides for a newspaper registration board. The penalty for infringement of the provisions of the decree, includes a fine of 250,000 naira or seven years in jail for anyone who publishes unregistered newspapers or magazines.

For those who circulate such newspapers, obviously including vendors, the fine is 100,000 naira or five years in jail. Other penalties include 200,000 naira or 10 years in jail for those who publish, produce, or circulate newspapers and magazines which carry rumor and or false reports. Without doubt, this is the toughest law ever enacted for the operation of the newspaper and magazine industry in Nigeria.

Similarly, it has made newspapers journalism the most expensive of all registered professional practices in the country. Furthermore, the punishment for the infringement of any provision of the decree, are the stiffest ever provided by any law regulating journalism practice in the country. The provision of the decree which requires existing newspapers and magazines to pay the fine of 350,000 naira within three weeks or have their premises closed down, is another very tough measure. Vendors and readers alike who circulate nonregistered newspapers and magazines, or those carrying false reports or rumor, are also in for trouble.

As tough as the decree is, however, government certainly has justifiable reasons for taking this line of action. We cannot deny the fact, if we are honest to ourselves, that the newspapers industry has been preoccupied with orchestration of events with an emotional and sectional way which is viewed as capable of threatening the country. The overreactions over the [word indistinct] issue, religious crisis, and the annulment of the 12 June election among others, have combined to seriously dent the professional image of media practitioners. Truth has been sacrificed in favor of lies and deliberate false truths. Concocted reports are carried even when the editors know things to be false. Citizens have deliberately been instigated against one another so as to cause violence and communal clash over strategies for achieving some vested interest.

Objectivity is thrown to the dirt in favor of emotional outbursts capable of instigating violence with [words indistinct]. Prominent people have been maligned and their public image badly battered. In certain areas, people and institutions have become targets of constant and persistent attacks for emotional reasons. Worse still, sensationalist media are unmindfully being championed with persistent determination. More worrisome is that some publications are not only under the indirect control of foreign agencies, but are directly being produced in foreign embassies in Lagos.

Speaking on the BBC Hausa Service on Thursday [19 August], the national president of the Nigeria Union of Journalists, Mallam Sani Zorro, confirmed that the union was aware that a proscribed publication was being produced under another name in a foreign embassy,

lamenting that the publication in question is only directed at daunting the image of the government, its key officers, and others who did not share its view or that of the foreign power funding it. Clearly, therefore, the Nigerian papers of the same publication are operating under the directives of foreign powers through their appropriate intelligence agencies [words indistinct] suspension. In other words, the Nigerian papers are the native agents through which foreign intelligence agencies seek to advance the diabolical interests of their countries in Nigeria. It should be noted that some foreign countries, led by the United States and Britain, have taken the decision to work against the corporate existence and interest of Nigeria in reaction to the annulment of the 12 June election. For our newspaper operators to be funded and teleguided by these foreign countries, it ought to be a great source of worry to all of us.

#### **Abiola Appeals to France To Help Prevent 'Bloodbath'**

*AB2008122493 Paris AFP in English 1106 GMT  
20 Aug 93*

[By Sarah Shard]

[Text] Paris, Aug 20 (AFP)—Nigeria's self-proclaimed president Moshood Abiola on Friday [20 August] appealed to France as the superpower in the West African region to support the Nigerian people's quest for democracy and prevent a bloodbath. "Any problem in Nigeria is going to set the whole of West Africa on fire," he told a press conference at the Intercontinental Hotel here. "Can you imagine what a catastrophe that would mean for French investment?" France, which wields considerable influence in its former West African colonies, also has important economic interests in Nigeria.

"The world must act fast, otherwise there will be a bloodbath," Abiola said, "With the dynamics of tribalism, religious frictions and class problems, it could be a bigger tragedy than Bosnia and Somalia four times over."

The Muslim Yoruba tycoon, who claimed he won the June 12 presidential election which Nigeria's military ruler General Ibrahim Babangida annulled because of alleged rigging, arrived in France on Friday [as received] night to meet officials as part of a tour to drum up international support for his bid for the presidency.

Abiola said France had assisted Nigeria more than any other country in the past four years with credits, which the military government is not able to pay back because of mismanagement of the economy and corruption. He appealed to France as a member of the United Nations Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions on Nigeria to force Babangida to relinquish his hold on power. "The world must not wait until the blood had started flowing."

"Babangida is a modern Hitler. He has closed down newspapers to silence dissent. He has abducted at least 70 civil rights activists."

He called on countries to stop exporting arms, ammunition and spare parts to the military and to freeze their accounts, and stop issuing visas to soldiers or their families. But he appealed for them to continue to buy Nigeria's oil, but pay the money into accounts where the military cannot get their hands on it.

He said productivity in Nigeria had slumped by 40 percent in the past year and prices had soared. Big companies were pulling out because of the insecurity of their property and their staff. "What do you expect from a government ruling by force? What we have now in Nigeria is high-level banditry."

Abiola was scathing about Babangida's proposal to turn over power to a civilian-headed unelected interim government that would run the country until December 1994 after new elections are held. "It is like aborting a pregnancy after the baby has been born. And to tamper with that baby would be murder."

Abiola claims he won 58.4 percent of the vote in the June elections, which were judged "free and fair" by international observers. "For the first time in history, one candidate won in every state, reaching across tribal and religious barriers," he said, stressing that he could not surrender "the sacred trust and mandate" of the 40 million people who voted for him.

He reiterated his intention to return to Nigeria next Tuesday [24 August], to celebrate his 56th birthday with his family, despite the fact that he had fled the country after uncovering an assassination plot. Asked if he feared the military might try to have him killed, he said "I don't believe I will be assassinated unless it is God's will."

#### **Liberian Interim President Sawyer Cancels Planned Visit**

*AB1808145093 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030  
GMT 18 Aug 93*

[Text] The scheduled visit to Nigeria by President Amos Sawyer, Liberia's interim president, has been canceled. He was to have arrived in Abuja today on what was described as a one-day working visit. No reason was given for the cancellation of the visit.

#### **Senegal**

#### **PDS Proposes No Confidence Motion in Government**

*AB2308102093 London BC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 22 Aug 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program; Wade responses as heard]



[Text] The government President Abdou Diouf has been coming under some strain recently. He had had to announce austerity measures to try and cope with the country's chronic economic problems including a massive foreign debt, widespread tax fraud, and a crippling a public sector bill. Now, it looks like the country's main opposition party, the Democratic Party, PDS, which has less than 30 of the 120 seats in Parliament, is taking full advantage of President Diouf's problems. They have tabled a motion of no confidence in the government. Abdoulaye Wade is the secretary general of the PDS. On the line to Dakar, Ade Akantanewa, asked him what prompted them to put up the no confidence motion:

[Begin recording] [Wade] The government and the Parti Socialiste [Socialist Party] promised to create 20,000 jobs for young people and a rate of growth from between 6 to 10 percent, and on the 17th [of] June, Mr. Habib Thiam declared before the member of the Parliament at the National Assembly the economy of Senegal as a paradise, all things are going well, and two months after he was obliged to recognize that we are in a deadlock in Senegal and in a very difficult situation. This situation is in fact a bankrupt of the government and very much difficulties for the private economy.

[Akantanewa] Aren't a lot of the government's policies and cutting things like civil servants wages and things, aren't these things that they are doing to try and revitalize the economy? Aren't they actually trying to get the economy back on track now?

[Wade] I don't agree with this politic. I said in 1982, I said there are too many civil servants in Senegal and we have to reduce the number on a rate about 15 percent, that means 15,000. It was possible progressively to find money and to allow these people to go to the private sector and to get some other activities, but it is not possible to reduce the number at once now.

[Akantanewa] Why isn't it acceptable to do it now?

[Wade] The trade unions will not accept, the people will not accept.

[Akantanewa] But something has to be done, does it not, to get the Senegalese economy back on track....

[Wade, interrupting] Okay, something has to be done, but our position is the Socialist government is not able to manage the economy because he failed for more than 10 years, whereas they won't not give him any chance to stay in the power. [end recording]

## Togo

### Electoral Chairman Cancels Election Postponement Request

AB2308220593 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900  
GMT 23 Aug 93

[Text] Here is a communique we have just received. It is a letter addressed by the chairman of the National

Electoral Commission to Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh. Here are the contents of the letter:

To His Excellency Mr. Prime Minister, Entente Palace.

Honorable Prime Minister, I would beg you to consider my request for the postponement of the date for holding the first round of elections as being no longer applicable. Preparations are far along, and the tested indelible ink is of good quality. My high regards to you, honorable Prime Minister.

Signed, Sipohon Kue Gaba.

### Koffigoh Address Ends Campaign; Election Set for 25 Aug

AB2308224293 Lome Radio Lome in French 1930  
GMT 23 Aug 93

[Address by Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh on 23 August in Lome—live or recorded]

[Text] Togolese men and women, at a time when the electoral campaign has ended, I would like to thank you very sincerely for your sense of good citizenship. The campaign took place in calm. Everyone was able to express himself freely throughout the national territory. The time has now come for everyone of you to fulfill his civic duty on 25 August.

As this campaign ends, I would like to make some remarks. The first concerns the agreements signed in Ouagadougou. The Ouagadougou accords were signed after long negotiations. This shows a general consensus of all the partners who constituted a freely negotiated contract. A contract is a law of pacts which commits the promise of all its signatories. None of them can unilaterally go back on their word. The date of 25 August was fixed by the Ouagadougou accords. To change this date would be tantamount to calling the whole accord into question. The date of 45 days after the signing of the Ouagadougou Accord was decided on the demand of the Coordinating Committee of the Democratic Opposition-II and in consideration of all the conditions that are necessary for the organization of the electoral situation. In order to abide by the Ouagadougou agreement and the main rules of our law-abiding state, we will vote on 25 August.

The second remark I would like to make concerns the very mechanisms of the candidacies for the election. Every Togolese citizen who meets the conditions demanded by the constitution can decide to vote or not. If a citizen agrees to do so, he also agrees to abide by the demands of the constitution and the electoral law which do not allow the suspension of the electoral period or a possible withdrawal of candidacies. Once the supreme court has given out the list of candidates and the latter have submitted the specimen of their ballot papers, the mechanism is set and no one can stop it. The voting cards of Adani, Amouzou, Eyadema, and Kodjo will therefore be available at the polling stations.

My third remark relates to the organization of the voting. All arrangements have been made for a free, democratic, and open election here. Voter cards have been distributed. All the practical modalities—ballot boxes, polling booths, indelible ink—have been settled. All this was organized in the most irreproachable consultation with all the political forces. An exemplary, face-to-face campaign was organized on television, radio, and in the press. I note with delight the fact that the International Monitoring Committee and the National Electoral Commission have acknowledged our efforts to legitimize our electoral process.

My last remark concerns the respect owed our institutions. As we put in place the institutions provided for by the constitution of the Fourth Republic, we must consider that the constitution and its provisions ought to take precedence over any rivalries among us. Take our Supreme Court, for instance. Its membership was known at the time of signing the Ouagadougou accords. Nobody thought of challenging it. Each person even pledged to refer to the court. It is important that its decisions be respected. Under the rule of law, the decisions of the judiciary are binding on all.

Finally, I would like each and everyone to consider that the interest of the people ranks over and above their personal interests. Our people have suffered severely from this long transition. The time has come for us to provide ourselves with stable and freely accepted institutions so that Togo no longer lives within brackets. May each and everyone of you exercise your civic right on 25 August according to your conscience, calmly and with pride. The results that will emerge from the ballot box will consecrate the victory of the Togolese people as a whole. Long live the democratic renewal! Long live Togo!

#### **Final Campaign Rallies Detailed**

*AB2308173993 Paris AFP in English 1636 GMT  
23 Aug 93*

[by Anne le Coz]

[Excerpt] Lome, Aug 23 (AFP)—Supporters and opponents of President Gnassingbe Eyadema demonstrated in their thousands here Monday [23 August] as a U.S. group cancelled plans to monitor Wednesday's presidential election which the opposition has threatened to boycott. Tens of thousands of Eyadema supporters held a final campaign rally near the president's residence in the north of the capital.

General Eyadema, in power since 1967 and tipped to win on Wednesday, told the rally the "fun" was "over"—a term he used Friday when he rejected an opposition demand that the elections be postponed—and made a fresh appeal for "national unity." He suggested he might work in the future with the main opposition candidate, Edem Kodjo.

"Political adversaries are not enemies," Eyadema told his supporters. In a play on their campaign emblems, an ear of corn for Eyadema and a rooster for Kodjo, he added: "He raises (livestock) but he doesn't have any corn. My corn will serve to feed him and feed his barnyard."

Kodjo, a former government minister who has threatened to boycott the poll unless it is postponed until September 5, did not attend the rival opposition rally. The election has already been put off six times in the past 12 months.

Both Kodjo and the other opposition candidate, Yao Agboyibo, have alleged irregularities in the compilation of the electoral register and distribution of voting cards. Meanwhile a private U.S. organization, the National Democratic Institute, announced it had decided to cancel plans to send about 15 observers to monitor the poll. A spokesman who asked not to be identified told AFP the group felt "it was not appropriate for us to be here."

Former U.S. president Jimmy Carter, who arrived Sunday in Lome "in a purely private capacity" to head the U.S. observer mission, should be able to give further details within a few days, the spokesman added. Carter, who has worked as a mediator in a number of African conflicts, met Monday with Eyadema and members of the National Electoral Commission. On Sunday he held talks with Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh, and separately with the two opposition candidates. No information emerged on the meetings.

Fourteen observers chosen by France and six designated by Germany are already in the Togolese capital. The former group said Sunday they were here strictly in an "observation" capacity; however the Germans expressed reservations about "guaranteeing" an election boycotted by the opposition. They said they wanted to give up the mission and were waiting for instructions from their government.

The provisional government under Koffigoh, which is backing Eyadema, is sticking to the Wednesday date, saying opposition fears about the organisation of the election did not justify a postponement. [passage omitted]

#### **Gatherings Banned for 2 Days**

*AB2408100293 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600  
GMT 24 Aug 93*

[Communique issued by Georges Combevi Agbodjan, minister of territorial administration and security; place and date not given]

[Text] The election campaign, which took off on 9 August, ended yesterday at midnight. Today is a day for voters to think about their choice of candidate. All public demonstrations, gatherings, and rallies are therefore

banned throughout the country today and tomorrow, 25 August, which is polling day.

**Government Reacts to Opposition Pullout From Election**

*AB2208090093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 21 Aug 93*

[Communique issued by the government in Lome on 21 August—recorded]

[Text] In his letter to the chairman of the International Monitoring Committee, Edem Kodjo, the current chairman of the Collective of Democratic Opposition [COD-II], expressed concern over several issues to justify his organization's decision to suspend its participation in the electoral campaign. We believe that the points raised are not of legitimate concern, such as the postponement of the date of the polls. The Ouagadougou Accord is a global political agreement and each of its provisions should be respected. The signatories of the agreement have set the date of 25 August 1993 for the elections by taking into account the global technical demands necessary to the organization of the electoral consultation.

The various reasons given by the COD-II demand, on our part, the following observations:

1. The electoral lists were displayed at the polling stations throughout the country. This display, which is contested by the COD-II, responds to all the demands of the Electoral Code. In rare cases when difficulties arose, they were overcome.

2. The voter cards were distributed to the right commissions including representatives of all the parties. Any complaint should be addressed to these commissions which will forward them to the administrative commissions concerned. The commissions have proceeded normally to the registration or cancellation of cases that were submitted to them.

In any case, in a democratic system, it is up to the voters to withdraw their voting cards and to proceed to registration formalities but the administrative authorities can in no case force them to do so.

3. As for the competence and composition of the Supreme Court, these details were known to all when the accord was signed in Ouagadougou and they were not contested at the time.

It should be recalled that the details on the competence and the composition of the Supreme Court are contained in the Constitution and the Law and no one can alter them.

Finally, neither the Constitution nor the Electoral Code provides for the possibility for any candidate to suspend the electoral campaign. It should be noted that all the points contested by the COD-II, were endorsed by the

International Monitoring Committee when it said that the electoral campaign was going on according to the norms.

**Koffigoh Said To Express Support for Eyadema Candidacy**

*AB1908170693 Paris AFP in French 1431 GMT 19 Aug 93*

[Text] Lome, 19 Aug (AFP)—Togolese Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh today expressed support for Head of State Gnassingbe Eyadema's candidacy in the 25 August presidential elections in order "to safeguard the unity and peace of the country," he told AFP.

Since the start of the electoral campaign on 10 August, activists of the Coordination of New Forces—the coalition of parties created in June to support the prime minister's action—have been attending the head of state's meetings. Several ministers, who are members of the coordination, have also been seen beside General Eyadema during electoral meetings.

Presented in August 1991, following the national conference, as the providential man charged with the responsibility of bringing democracy to the country, Joseph Koffigoh decided in February to play the cohabitation card with the head of state by accepting to head the "crisis government." This behavior was described as "betrayal" by the opposition which had declared the government "illegal."

**Comments on Relations With Eyadema**

*AB2308114893 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Aug 93*

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[Text] The one man at the center of Togolese politics, of course, is Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh. Once an opponent of President Eyadema, he is now a supporter. So, our West Africa correspondent Ofeibea Quist-Arcton, who is in Togo to cover the voting, asked Mr. Koffigoh where he stands:

[Begin recording] [Koffigoh] One of my objectives is to go ahead in the democratization of the country without weakening the country. That is my first answer. The second is about our relations with President Eyadema. By working together with him in order to solve the problems, I have benefited from his experience of power, of ruling the country.

[Quist-Arcton] But do you realize that there are a lot of Togolese, a lot of your former colleagues who are saying Koffigoh has sold his soul to Eyadema?

[Koffigoh] No, not at all. I am radically, at least, faithful to the democratic objectives of my country, and I am clear with my conscience. I am clear with my God, that is the most important.



[Quist-Arcton] Who governs Togo? Do you govern Togo, or are you under the thumb of President Eyadema? Does he dictate the terms in this country?

[Koffigoh] President Eyadema and me, we always telephone to each other (?regularly), at least once a week in consultation to govern the country.

[Quist-Arcton] Does he tell you what to do?

[Koffigoh] He has to advise me, I think that is normal. Do you know a country where its president of the Republic is not allowed to advise his prime minister?

[Quist-Arcton] I didn't say advise, I say does he tell you what to do? Does he take the decision or do you?

[Koffigoh] I am the head of the government, he advises me.

[Quist-Arcton] You seem to have changed tune. Before, Eyadema was a dictator, Eyadema was the man who had to go. Now you are saying he is the only man, he is the right man to rule Togo for the next five years; vote for him as the next democratically elected president.

[Koffigoh] We have many candidates. Who among them has enough influence in the country, in the security forces, to go ahead with the democratization in the country? There is no one else. That is the truth. [end recording]



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